REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1874.

THE [illegible] GAZETTE.

[illegible]

TERMS [illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] ...Rs. 5 0

[illegible] ... 3 8

[illegible] ... 2 8

[illegible] ... 0 12 As.

[illegible] than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] As. per Line.

[illegible] the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of not over Three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, [illegible], Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1 0

Each succeeding line ... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment [illegible].

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MADURA, [illegible] H.P., Commander H. [illegible], will be despatched on THURSDAY, 17th September 1874, at 4 P.M.

September 1874.		September 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave Vizagapatam	25
„ Ratnagherry	[illegible]	„ Colombo	26
„ Vingorla	[illegible]	„ [illegible]	27
„ Goa	[illegible]	„ Negapatam	30
„ Mangalore	[illegible]		October.
„ [illegible]	[illegible]	„ Madras	2
„ [illegible]	[illegible]	„ [illegible]	3
„ [illegible]	[illegible]	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ [illegible]	[illegible]	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ [illegible]	[illegible]	„ [illegible]	6
„ Cochin	[illegible]	„ False Point	[illegible]
„ Alleppy	[illegible]	Arrive at CALCUTTA	[illegible]

Cargo for Singapore and China is also booked by the Steamers on this line for transhipment at [illegible] for [illegible] Galle, to the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, [illegible] Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BUSHIRE, [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. Sabin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, [illegible].

September 1874.		October 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave BUSSORAH	7
„ Kurrachee	[illegible]	„ Mahomerah	7
„ Gwadur	[illegible]	„ Fao	7
„ Muscat	[illegible]	„ Bushire	[illegible]
„ Bunder Abbas	[illegible]	„ Bahrein	[illegible]
„ Linga	[illegible]	„ Linga	[illegible]
„ Bushire	[illegible]	„ Bunder Abbas	[illegible]
		„ Muscat	18
„ Fao	[illegible]	„ Gwadur	20
„ Mahomerah	[illegible]	„ [illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive BUSSORAH	[illegible]	Arrive BOMBAY	[illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, [illegible] in connection with the weekly service [illegible] England, will despatch

The s.s. [illegible], [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander [illegible], on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, [illegible] Tons, 120 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 21st September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. Murville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government. STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Places:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Ooran	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	8	0	4
Hog Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	12	0	6
Oolwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	12	0	6
Rewas	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	12	0	6
Dhurumtur	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	0	0	8

The Ooran, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at [illegible] and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at [illegible] A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 23, Meadow Street, Bombay, 11th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the [illegible] and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Including [illegible] through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	£15	£4
Suez	[illegible]	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	[illegible]	24	9-10
Messina	[illegible]	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	[illegible]	34	14
Genoa	[illegible]	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment)	[illegible]	38	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under [illegible] years, [illegible]. Children not above ten years half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible] on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

"ARABIA" [illegible] SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

The [illegible] of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For berths, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRINDONA,

Agent Italian Steam Navigation Company, No. 5 Hummum Street.

Bombay, [illegible] January 1874.

THE [illegible] WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(late A. B. Savory & Sons),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of residents to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

[illegible] ... £4 11 0

Ditto [illegible] ... 6 6

[illegible] extra.

GOLD WATCHES [illegible] for Ladies.

[illegible] Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, [illegible] ... 12 12 0

Ditto [illegible] ... 21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES [illegible] for Gentlemen.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in [illegible] holes, in plain or [illegible] ... 18 18

[illegible] ... 27 8

[illegible]

A Watch [illegible]

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, [illegible], accompanied by a remittance [illegible] through their Agents,

[illegible] & Co., Bombay;

[illegible]

[illegible] & Co., Calcutta;

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with the Mails as follows:—

S.S. SWATOW, [illegible] September [illegible].

S.S. INDIA, [illegible] to Southampton

S.S. NIZAM, [illegible]

S.S. LOMBARDY, [illegible] 19th, to Southampton

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A [illegible] Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

"Marseilles, Naples, [illegible], Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 21st Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M. from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,874 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain W. W. FENIMAN, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the Shipper's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 18th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the [illegible] Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship PERA, 2,419 Tons, and 450 H.-P., Captain R. Morevei, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 14th September 1874.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer St. OLAF, having shortly, has room for a small quantity light Freight.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,

Agents for Captain.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at [illegible] a quantity of [illegible] Piece Goods, Twist [illegible]

10 Bales Terry Sarongs.

[illegible] „ Grey Madapollams.

[illegible] Cases Rich Colored Cambric.

[illegible] „ White Ground Prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, ABDUL STREET.

AUCTION SALE AT THE CLOTHING OFFICE LALLBAGH, PAREL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at [illegible] P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the clothing Office, Lallbaugh, Parel, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing, [illegible] pairs of boots, pieces of woollen and serge, [illegible], buttons, helmets, tunics and trousers, and [illegible] cuttings and salvages, &c.

A deposit of [illegible] will be required at the time the lot is purchased, and the delivery of the goods shall be taken [illegible] the payment thereof.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. [illegible], [illegible] STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at [illegible] P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their room No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following articles of sundries:—

Champagne and jelly glasses, liqueur [illegible], [illegible] gilted rich jars, gilted table plates, plated cruet and liqueur stands, numbered pots, salt cellars, bottle stands, &c.

An invoice of Kerosine oil, handsome Table Lamps of new patterns, brass lamps, globe lamps, also wicks of various sizes for kerosine oil lamps, &c.

An invoice of sundry things such as gilted drums, powder flasks, powder measures, stereoscopes and views, flutes, Albert chains, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] watch [illegible] keys.

[illegible] bent wood [illegible] ornamental chairs.

[illegible] „ ditto [illegible] chairs.

[illegible] „ [illegible] office cane chairs.

[illegible] „ plain bent top chairs.

[illegible] „ New York office cane chairs.

Few boxes of Tasmanian Jams.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, chintz, dhooties, &c.

On account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein RajaballY—

A quantity of China Clay.

To be sold without reserve.

Lots of English vegetable seeds, such as of cabbage, white Dutch turnip, red globe turnip, onion, brown lettuce, white turnip radish.

On account of concerned—

50 Cases Chimnies of various sizes imported per ship Tiverton.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 cotton and wool cleaning machine by the celebrated maker John Hetherington and Sons, in which from 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. cotton could be cleaned in a day.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1874.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ...Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ...Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the '450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be quickly loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The facts, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay. "CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER:—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer MEMFI, 2,880 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October 1874. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	£50	£19-0
To Port Said	£40	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 15th Sep. 1874.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steam-ship ETHIOPIA are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Bunder.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th September 1874.

TO BE LET, from 15th October, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with the use of a PIANO, for about two months, on Malabar Hill, most excellently situated, and entirely open to the westerly sea breeze. Carriages and Horses, and the servants could also be had by arrangement. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

House Agent.

15, Rampart Row.

BUTTER.—FINEST AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.—The Undersigned beg to call the attention of the PUBLIC that he has JUST RECEIVED a fresh SUPPLY of the Finest AUSTRALIAN BUTTER in 2 and 4 lb. tins. Provisions, Scent, Japanese Cabinets, Work and Glove Boxes, Fans, &c., &c.

PRICE MODERATE—TERMS CASH.

PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,

No. 84, Kalbadavee Road, opposite Ahmedabad [illegible].

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June 1874, at the rate of Rupees Thirty seven and Annas Eight per Share, WILL BE PAID on and after the 15th INSTANT to the Shareholders whose names stood in the Register on the 15th September 1874. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs. 125 (One Hundred and Twenty-five) each per SHARE have THIS DAY been MADE by the Directors on all the Shares forming the Second or Reserved Issue of Shares, PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October 1874, and FRIDAY, the 1st day of January 1875 respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,

FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

Also a large supply on hand at the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned. They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.

(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay and known under the various names of "Dhobies' Itch," "Malabar Itch," "Indian Ringworm," "Dadhar," "Gahkhuzun," "Dharaji."

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

UNITED SERVICE BITTERS.

FOR its bracing TONIC PROPERTIES and fine full AROMA, this Bitter has obtained much favour. It is recommended as considerably superior to ANGOSTURA as a trial will demonstrate.

PER PINT, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DONCASTER BUTTER, SCOTCH EVERTON TOFFEE, BARLEY SUGAR, &c., &c., at BAPTY'S, Fort.

BOMBAY UNITED CRICKET CLUB.—The attendance of the Members is particularly requested on Wednesday, the 16th, at 5 p.m., No. 6, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

FOR the coming Season, just arrived a small invoice of rich fine FRENCH MERINO of some different colours, to be had at Messrs. BURJORJEE SORABJEE'S SONS, very next to the B. Co-operative Society, Meadow Street.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S BEE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE

PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

for Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.

Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

NOTICES.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, current, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS, &c., for the above Company.

Plans, Specifications, Schedules, Forms of Tender, Draft Agreement, and all information will be given on application.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Secretaries, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th September 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Chief Offices, 61, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

CAPITAL—£115,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Chief Office, 6, Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium, and every information will be forwarded on application to

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., at our Office, No. 3, Church Lane, 1st Floor of the premises of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., for the purpose of considering the Resolution passed by the Directors at their Meeting held on the 10th instant, for the purpose of voluntarily winding up this Company with a view of transferring the assets, good-will, and liability to a New Company to be formed hereafter.

મુળજી જેઠા ની કું.

[illegible] JAITHA & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th September 1874.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS OF BUILDINGS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Company up to 4 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 26th of September, instant, for the erection of BUILDINGS for a COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILL at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Plans will be shown and printed Copies of the Contract Papers furnished to Applicants on payment of Rupees 25 Five per each copy, at the Office of the Company. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (2,000) Two Thousand, for which a receipt will be granted.

The Company will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to assign a reason for the rejection thereof.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE over the KRISHNA RIVER at [illegible].

Printed Forms of Tenders, giving a Schedule of Quantities, together with conditions of Contract and Specification of the Work, can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Kolhapur, on payment of Rs. [illegible].

Particular attention is called to the specification of the work, which will be strictly adhered to. No Tenders will be received that is not on one of the above forms.

Drawings of the Bridge will be open for inspection at the Offices of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay; the Executive Engineer, Poona; and in the office of the Executive Engineer, Kolhapur.

Tenders will be received at Kolhapur up to the 15th October, after which date no Tender will be accepted.

Government will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Major, R.E.,

Executive Engineer, K.D.

UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER PARI MUTUEL.

Tickets, Rs. 10, ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to each horse [illegible] to win the St. Leger. [illegible]

[illegible] 11th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to [illegible].

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa Lodge, Umballa.

Full particulars on Thursday.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.

Watches and Clocks of every description.

Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.

Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.

Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS

ADAPTED FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS,

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c. &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English manufacture.

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 28 per cwt.

Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.

Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.

Steam Engine with boilers, complete.

Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.

Pumps of sorts.

Kerosine Oil, best quality.

Best Europe Canvas.

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.

McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.

Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.

Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.

Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.

Corrugated Iron.

Jim Crows.

Smiths' English Bellows.

Floor Cloth.

Roller Skins.

Bundling Twine.

Paint Oil, of various sorts.

Fire Engines complete.

Traversing Screw Jack.

Belting of sizes.

Clear Cloth.

Iron Tanks of sizes.

Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.

FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of this Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,

Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.

Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.

In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,

Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,

From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,

From Rs. 50.

Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,

From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,

From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.

For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,

Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,

In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,

From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,

Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,

Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,

From Rs. 25 to Rs. 99.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,

and a

VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED;

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW APPARATUS

FOR THE

PRODUCTION OF ICE.

APPARATUS for operating on Two Decanters, or Vases, with accessories complete. Nett Cash ... Rs. 250

Ditto ditto on Four Decanters or Vases, with accessories complete. Nett Cash ... „ 450

Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanter being specially useful for Cooling Water or other Liquids.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH MACHINE.

THE PORTABLE FOUNTAIN AQUARIUM.

(STORERS PATENT.)

This very Handsome and Ingenious Novelty forms an elegant Addition to the Drawing-room.

The Square ornamental base is 12 inches in height, and 15 inches across; it is relieved with gold, and is tastefully draped with coloured cloth and fringes. The Bowl is 7½ inches deep and 11 inches in width; it is composed of very strong Flint Glass. There is plenty of room for gold fish and other denizens of the Aquarium. In the centre of the bowl is the fountain-pipe, tastefully hidden by virgin cork, weeds, shells, &c.

The Fountain is perpetual in its action, and it can be readily set in motion in a few moments by the most inexperienced person; its mechanism is very simple, so that it cannot easily get out of order.

Price, complete with Drapery, Rs. 200 Cash.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAINS.

TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER.

In richly Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of

S. ROSE & CO.,

10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT TO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites of the best Manufacture can be obtained, AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE ready for IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ... Rs. 10 to	17	0	Travelling Hats	5	0	Toilet Covers, each	0	14	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inches	0	5
Overland do	25	0	Bathing Drawers	2	0	Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks	12 to 23	9 0	Portable Baths for Travellers ... from	20	0
Warm do	35	0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	12	Solid Leather Trunks	43	0	Bath Sponges, large	3	0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes ... from	35	0	Best Linen do.	6	0	Extra Large do.	75	0	Sponge Bags	[illegible]	8
Dressing Gowns, from ...	10	0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0	Black Hide Bags	15	[illegible]	Soap Boxes	1	0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	18	8	Cotton Socks	9	8	Best Hide Gladstone	30	0	Soap Tablets	1	0
Oxford Shirts	30	0	Warm do.	15	8	Cash Bags	6	12	Tooth Brushes	0	12
White do.	22	8	Warm Gloves, per pair	1	4	Courier Bags	6	12	Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Flannel do. Shrunk	49	0	Warm Mufflers, each	2	0	Soiled Linen do.	4	12	Nail do.	0	10
Silk and Wool	52	0	Pin Scarfs	1	0	Money Belts	3	8	Cloth Brushes	2	8
Under Vests	14	0	Sailors Knots	4	12	Sovereign Boxes	5	0	Hat Brushes	1	8
Do. Pants	24	0	Light Sun Umbrellas	4	12	Leather Purses	2	0	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10	8
Sleeping Suits, each ...	6 to 17	8 8	Best Alpacca Umbrellas	6	8	Rug Straps, Patent	2	0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1	0
Cardigan Jackets	9	8	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Cork Mattresses	12	8	Shoe Horns	1	0
Waterproof Coats	10	0	Pillow Cases, each	1	4	English Feather Pillows	7	8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch ... from	6	0
Travelling Caps	3	8	Marseills Quilts	12	8	Horse Hair do.	7	8	Hand Mirrors	2	0
			Wool Down Quilts	18	0	Travelling do.	2	0			
			Blankets, each	9	8	Air Pillows	6	0			
			Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ... from	15	0						

FROM THE ORIGINAL INTRODUCERS

AT THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ... 16 to	17	0	Travelling Hats	3	8	Air Pillows	5	0	Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Overland „	25	0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	9	8	Travelling Do.	1	8	Tooth Brushes	0	8
Warm „	35	0	Sheets per pair	9	8	English Feather	7	8	Nail Do.	0	14
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35	0	Pillow Cases each	1	4	„ Horse Hair	7	8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9	8
Dressing Gowns ... 9 to	20	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 to 23	8 0	Cork Mattresses	19	8	Blankets ... each.	16	8
Pyjamas (Each)	2	0	Solid Leather „	49	0	Rug Straps	1	8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from ... 10 to	15	0
Oxford Shirts (Each)	6	0	Extra Large „	75	0	Waterproof Coats	10	0	Rassis or Quilt ... 7-8 to	12	8
White do. (Each)	4	8	Black Hide Bags	11	[illegible]	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	12	Best Beech Overland Chairs from ... 7-8 to	12	8
Best Shrunk Flannel (Each)	[illegible]	0	Extra Large „	24	[illegible]	Linen „ „	6	0	Umbrellas with cover	9	0
Silk and Wool (Each)	9	[illegible]	Cash Bags	[illegible]	12	Cambric Handkerchiefs	[illegible]	0	Warm Gloves	1	14
Printed Cambric Shirts ... 4 to	4	8	Courier Bags	[illegible]	0	Cotton Socks	11	8	„ Mitts	1	8
Snow Silk Shirts	11	0	Money Belts	2	8	Warm do.	15	8	„ Mufflers	2	12
Under Vests ... 3-8 to	6	0	Soiled Linen Bags	4	12	Bathing Drawers, each	2	0	Pin Scarfs from	0	12
„ Pants ... 6 to	8	0	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	21	0	Sponge Bags	2	0	Sailor's Knot from	1	8
Travelling Caps	3	3				Sponges	3	8			
						Soap Boxes	1	8			

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM, AND COMPANY

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE.

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY.

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each,

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

1ST OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.		Credit	
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11	8	12	0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic [illegible] Boots	11	0	16	0
CALF Patent or Enamel [illegible] Elastic Side Shoes	8	0	9	0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 p c. cent on all Goods therein mentioned for Immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway [illegible].

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 5,000 PHOTOGRAPHS

OF

INDIAN SCENERY

Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla.

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Chaoes, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes.

Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT

KALBADEVEE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms, Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, bird Cages, Children's Books and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Icepitchers, and other sundries, &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description; Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Footstools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the Residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,

MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, [illegible].

SINGLE BODY, [illegible], Denmark, Victoria, and [illegible] Wales Angular Phætons, fitted with [illegible] boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with [illegible] Lingos, giving greater width of [illegible].

SINGLE and double-seated, [illegible] Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with sliding hood, convertible into Waggonettes, T. Carts, or Stanhopes at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern, and Welsh Dog-carts, with hoods for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper springs, gigs, and side-sweep Buggies.

SIMPSONS' Improved Dog-Cart, [illegible] low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHA[illegible] BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, (Canoe-shaped, and other) Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore, and other Princes, estimated for and completed in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE drawn and submitted for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

FAVORITE CLARETS,

OF ESTABLISHED EXCELLENCE

AND

PURITY.

QUARTS, Rs. 19 and 12 per dozen.

PINTS, „ 6 and 6-8 „

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

QUARTS AND PINTS.

SHERRIES,

FROM BUTLER AND SONS,

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

BASS' BEER.

BOTTLED BY STONE,

AND CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

ALL OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND FRESHNESS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS, BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 25 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And by nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LANDING AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed at an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a greater show of activity than for some time back, the sales for the day having reached 20,000 bales, of which 5,000 were Surats, spot quotations showing an advance of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Oomrawuttee, and Mid Orleans. This morning's report, however, evinces a return to the previous dulness, the tone being only quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 6,000. In New York Mid Uplands is still at 16⅜ cents., the previous two days' receipts at the American ports being comparatively heavy —5,040 bales, exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Reuter reports that the authorities now estimate the probable American cotton crop at 3,500,000 to 3,700,000 bales, the Galveston and New Orleans estimates being even lower. A statement of this kind would have come with more force had the so-called "authorities" been distinctly given; but let the sources of the information be who they may, we cannot but think it open to considerable doubt. Had the alleged deterioration been less, some credibility might have been given to such estimates, but suddenly to take off half a million of bales from previous ideas requires stronger evidence than we have yet before us. Up to the end of last month, we know from the mail arrived to-day, that nothing could be more promising than the condition of the crop, current estimates ranging from four to four and a quarter millions, and it is scarcely credible that such a change could have taken place from the causes alleged, in the space of a fortnight, especially at such a late period. Cautious people, we fancy, will be slow to adopt such a reduction in figures, the history of last season being alone sufficient to throw discredit upon it, and it will be to the interest of the trade here to hold to former estimates until we have more convincing evidence of the reported falling off.

Leaving the crop question out of the calculation there can be little doubt as to the unfavourable position of the market at the moment,—supplies on the spot are excessive, with but slight hope of any immediate improvement in the demand until trade in Manchester takes a turn for the better, and in the present overstocked state of the various Piece Goods Markets throughout the world, this probability is, to say the least of it, somewhat remote.

In yesterday afternoon's telegram there was nothing new of a general character, the various produce markets being unchanged. This morning Consols open at 92⅝, French Rentes at 100, Bar Silver at 57 15/16d. per oz.

The Hindoo holidays add to the original dulness in business here, and there is almost nothing doing in any branch of business. STERLING EXCHANGE has been no exception to the general rule, the operations of the day having been most restricted, although nominally rates are slightly firmer. The only assignable cause for this is advices from Calcutta of one Bank having drawn at 1s. 10 5/16d. for 6 months' sight, but there is nothing in this to affect the general position of the market, which still points to lower rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s 9 15-16d. per Rupee.	
Ditto	6 months' sight	1s 10 5-16d.	,,
Credits	6 ,,	1s 10 7-16d.	,,
Documents	6 ,,	1s 10½d.	,,

On Calcutta, some transactions in demand paper are reported at ⅛ premium, a decline of 1/16d. to ⅛d. from yesterday, but in 60 days' sight nothing has been done and there is no change in rates.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at unaltered prices.

The SHARE MARKET has been closed to-day.

COTTON although nominally firmer owing to the tenor of the home advices is not quotably higher nor has there [illegible] of business done. [illegible] by steamer [illegible] to £1 [illegible] by sailing vessel nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS [illegible] very quiet owing to the holidays, and we hear of no change in values.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship CHARLOTTE, 1,238 tons, Captain T. J. Thomson, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 17,610 Indian maunds salt.

THE ship CALCUTTA, 1,157 tons, Captain G. S. Irvine, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 250 bales cotton and 23,000 Indian maunds salt.

THE Ship HOPE, 737 tons, Captain E. Carter, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool (May 21st), with a cargo of 1,027 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain T. Nailer, which arrived in harbour, on the 14th instant from Kurrachee (September 11th), brought a general and twenty deck passengers.

THE s.s. ARIEL, 722 tons, Captain W. Brown, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal with a cargo of 1,824 bales cotton, 699 bales wool, 5,250 cwts. linseed, 36 cwts. sursee seed and sundries.

THE Barque SHIDDAM, 377 tons, Captain A. Dosland arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (May 26th) with a cargo of 973 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE Ship TITHONUS, 1,152 tons, Captain F. J. O. A. Andrew, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Newcastle (June 26th) with a cargo of 1,516 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE Ship TURKISH EMPIRE, 1,502 tons, Captain James Whitmore, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Newcastle, (June 13th), brought 1,620 tons coals and 151 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE Ship PATRIE SIEBE, 616 tons, Captain W. Halliday, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Mauritius (August 27th) with a cargo of 3,191 bags sugar, 1 case wine, and 20 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed. She brought the following passengers:—Mrs. Halliday, Mrs. Morillon, Dr. Gregorie and Assistant, 128 coolie emigrants, and twenty-five deck.

THE s.s. INDUS arrived in Madras roads from Calcutta on Friday, with the following passengers:—For Brindisi.—Messrs. W. Cook, and T. Willcox. For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Hadney, two children and ayah, Major and Mrs. Parsons, infant and ayah, Mr. T. N. Rose, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Treaner, Mr. W. Clementson, Captain B. Martin, Miss Darinell, Colonel Faithful, Lieut. Thackwell, Mrs. Cowan, and Mr. Pritchard. She left the following day for Galle, taking the following additional passengers from Madras: For Venice.—Mr. C. Minchin. For Southampton.—Mrs. Colonel Rogers, two infants and native servant, and Captain F. H. Byrch.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. NIZAM, 2,723 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (August 20th) via the Suez Canal, with English Mail and the following cargo—18 boxes specie, 1 case gold thread, 1 package pearls, 2 boxes gold, 1 box specie and pearls, 3 packages crockery, 2 cases coke, 862 tons coals, 491 tons coke, 16 cases cochineal, 7 packages dyes, 2 cases nets, 3 cases vegetable, 4 cases stuff, 154 packages twist and yarns, 255 packages beer, 5 cases glass, 121 cases paper, 147 packages provision, 612 packages wine, 10 bottles quicksilver, 30 cases brandy, 22 packages ironware, 1 case boots, 1 hogshead ale, 1 cask zinc, 3 cases perfumery, 7 cases linens and cotton, 6 packages leather, &c., 1,661 packages cotton, 22 packages haberdashery, 1 case [illegible], 5 cases stationery, cases clocks, 303 cases metal, 1 case medicine, 21 cases bottles, 12 packages ink, 25 packages wine and spirit, 4 cases cheese, 4 cases chemical, 5 bales silk, 84 packages ivory, 2 cases saffron, and many other packages sundry goods, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Hope	Carter	Liverpool, May 21.
	Tythonus	Andrew	Newcastle, June 26.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool, May 26.
	Patrie	Halliday	Mauritius, Aug 27.
15	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Southampton, Aug 20.
	Ethiopia (s)	[illegible]	London, Aug. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Ariel (s)	Brown	Liverpool.
	Blanca	[illegible]	Calcutta.

The following vessels have taken port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Charlotte, Thompson, to Calcutta.

Ship Calcutta, Irvine, to Calcutta.

[illegible] Ship [illegible], to Calcutta, was cleared out for loading [illegible]

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Drumhound, ss, Cussum, from Sea.
Kwang Tung, B. M. Elton, from Perim.
Glenlyon, ship, Ershin, from Cardiff.
Loyal Visitor, ship, Roberts, from Cardiff.
Alruda, ship, Peters, from Cardiff.
Godavery, ss, Montimord, from Mauritius.
Euphrates, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 15th September, 7-35 A.M.—Mail steamer Indus from Calcutta arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 15th September, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 83, rainfall 5 cents.

CARWAR, 15th September, 4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29 93, rainfall 45 cents.

MANGALORE, 15th September, 10-55 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, south-east, north-east, thermometer maximum 79 minimum 74, wet bulb 78, barometer 29-76, rainfall 29 cents.

TELLICHERRY, 15th September, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 15th September, 5-4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west mild, thermometer 85, rainfall 14 cents.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Paraense s, 2 packages hardware, Heptoola Allybhoy and Co; 1 cask hardware, 8 boxes tin plates, Hassonally Lalimya.

Vega s, 3 cases packing twine, James Aspin; 17 barrels white paint, Abdool Kassum Abdool Rahim.

FROM LONDON.

Carmarthenshire; 1 cask iron ware, and 1 case gold thread, Rabbhoy Tyebally; 51 casks porter, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody; 1 case glassware, Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer; 4 cases brandy, Framjee Ardeseer Dawar; 50 casks coal tar, Kassumjee Moosajee Callitbol; 75 kegs iron nails Alladin Bharmil.

Tiverton, 6 cases varnish, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co.

King Arthur s, 10 casks beer, 10 cases oilmanstore, and 1 bale paper, Burjorjee Jamsetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15TH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marian Moore, 65 bales cotton, Buldewdass Damoder.

Ariel (s), 225 cwts myrabollams, Essa Hamed; 35 bales wool, Bhugwandass Jaitha; 2 bales cotton, Khimjee Hurridass; 181 bales cotton, Bhimrao Bhugajee; 51 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.

Ithuriel (s), 720 cwts wheat, Ramjee Bhowanjee; 398 cwts myrabollams, Essabhoy Ahmed; 29 corges skins Merally Nuthoo; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 71 bales wool, Savayram Rajbux; 44 bales cotton, Shreeram Motta; 33 bales cotton, Nussurwanjee Merwanjee, 4 bales cotton and 32 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Baroda (s), 23 bales twist, P. Bomonjee; 79 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M. and 10 P.M.—	August—September—1874.						
	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fah.	29·796	·788	·826	·823	·786	·768	·761
Temperature of the Air	81·6	81·4	81·5	81·0	[illegible]	81·7	80·2
Wet-bulb Thermometer	75·8	75·8	76·1	76·8	77·0	77·7	77·0
Dew Point	75·1	75·0	74·9	74·5	75·7	76·2	75·8
Relative Humidity of Air	·813	·814	·808	·871	·849	·889	·968
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	4·2	4·5	4·6	5·0	4·5	6·6	6·6
Maximum temperature of air read at 5½ A.M. on following day	85·2	85·6	85·4	84·7	84·5	85·6	82·0
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	76·8	76·7	77·2	78·1	76·7	76·5	78·7
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	1[illegible]	201	231	237	180	186	201
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·00	0·00	0·05	0·00	0·06	0·13	0·12

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 6th Sept. 71 inches 47 cents.

(a) WSW, W, WNW.
(b) WNW, SE, E, W, WNW.
(c) WNW, N, NE, ENE, SSW, WNW.
(d) WNW, NW, NNE, NE, N, WNW.
(e) W, SSW, NE, ENE, WNW, W.
(f) W, SW, NNW, N, E, WNW, W.
(g) W, WNW, N, NNW, E, NW, WNW.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that unless in cases of emergency, no last pay certificate can be given to any military officer in civil employ desiring to proceed on furlough until he obtains from the Military Department of the presidency to which he belongs, and submits to the Accountant General of the province in which he is employed, a certificate or memorandum showing what furlough is at his credit and the furlough rules to which he is subject.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Lyons, Major, 21st Regiment N I, from leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Gibbs, Major, 2nd Queen's from leave, from——.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Thacker, Colonel, Commissary Department, on leave, to Poona

SEPTEMBER 15.

Rogg, Deputy Inspector General, British Forces, on leave, to the Neilgherries.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, September 12.)

AGENCY, GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieut H A Vincent, 2nd Squadn Subn. 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from 9th Sept 1874.

Capt A J Bannerman, Offg 2nd-in-Comd, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr R Nelson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, has been granted three months' leave to study the language from 23rd Aug 1874, on which date he availed himself of it.

Mr S Ewing, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, has been allowed three months' leave to study the language from such date as he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Thomas Frederick Freeman, Asst Surveyor, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, from the 9th Sept.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr Sidney Frederick Norman is appointed an Asst Surveyor of the 4th Grade, with effect from 1st instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MILITARY WORKS.

Mr G A Bavel, Asst, 3rd Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, to that of the Ex Engr, Agra, Military Works Division.

With the approval of the Govt of India, Lieut F J Garwood, R E, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Meerut Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt W H Beckett.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Privilege leave for seventy-five days is granted to Mr F A Hawkes, Ex Engr, No. 4 Parbuttipore Division, from 1st Sept 1874, or from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr J A Anderson, Offg Ex Engr, No 2 Atrai Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native language, and two months and twenty-one days' privilege leave from 4th July 1874.

Privilege leave for sixty days is granted to Capt Sedgwick, R E, Ex Engr, No 8 Dillee Division, from the 15th Sept 1874, or from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr W Henderson, Ex Engr, No 8 Feeder Roads, from the 2nd Sept 1874, or from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr W Scott, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District, and posted to the Larkana Division.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr James Condor, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, made over, and Mr F B Walker, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, received charge of the Office of Ex Engr, 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, on the afternoon of the 31st Aug 1874.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Lieut G F O Boughey, R E, Ex Engr, Agra Division, availed himself of leave on the forenoon of the 1st instant, being relieved by Lieut J Nicholson, Asst Engr, 1st grade.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J Gordon, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Jhelum Bridge Division is allowed privilege leave for twenty-six days, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th Aug 1874.

Mr H O'Connor, Acct, 3rd grade, attached to the Ravee Section, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd Sept 1874.

Mr P T Large, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred, for the benefit of the public service, from the Ravee Section to the Lahore and Chenab Division of the Survey Circle, which Division he joined on the 1st Sept 1874.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Blacker, Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for two years with effect from the 2nd Nov 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr H M O'Reilly, an Asst supt of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for two years and subsidiary leave for twenty-three days from the 23rd Aug 1874.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr J H B Ironside, to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 10th Oct 1874.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr H E T Keelan, Surveyor, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is cancelled.

Lieut James R Hobday, B1 S C, is appointed an Asst Supt 2nd grade, on probation, in the Topographical Branch of the Survey Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgn T H Hendly, officiating in medical charge of the Jeypore Political Agency, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the 9th June last.

Surgn Maj E W Cunningham, M D, is appointed to the medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Dr Hendley with effect from the same date, but will continue to officiate in medical charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs John Ward McNair, Reginald Corrie Chapman, and William Temple Percy, are appointed to be Probationers in the 5th Class of the Financial Department. Messrs McNair and Percy are attached to the Office of the Comptroller General: Mr Chapman is attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Central Provinces.

Mr L C Probyn, Acct Genl, Punjab, and Depy Comr of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, is allowed privilege leave for nineteen days.

Mr C R Kuhmarlen is appointed to take charge of the Office of Acct Genl, Punjab, and to officiate as Depy Comr of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgn Hugh Johnstone, M D, of the Medical Dept, in medical charge of the Political Agency at Mandalay, for two years.

The services of Lieut J R Hobday, B1 S C, 1st Wing Subn 38th N I, are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, for appointment to the Survey Dept on probation.

The services of Capt H W J Senior, B1 S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 24th N I, temporarily employed in the Army Comst Dept, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer of the B1 S C having completed twelve years' service is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut Legh Richmond Bettye, 8th Sept 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the P W Dept as Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, and posted as specified

Lieut E Sabine—to Assam.
Lieut E Glennie—to N-W Provinces, Provincial Establishment.
Lieut B Scott—to Establishment of Director of State Railways.

The services of Lieut H H Bart, R E, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr W G Bayly, B A, Offg Cont'ller of P W Accounts, Oudh, granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th Aug 1874.

Capt F [illegible], R E, Offg Depy Controller, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Controller of P W Accounts, Oudh, during the absence of Mr Bayly, or until further orders. Capt Olphant assumed charge of the office from Mr Bayly on the 15th Aug 1874.

The following Officers absent on furlough or officiating to other appointments are transferred and posted as follows, and on return to duty in their substantive appointments will join the Local Administrations or Departments accordingly:—

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS—1st Grade.

Forlong, Lieut-Col J G R, M S C, on furlough from Oudh to Bengal.

Trevor, Maj W S, V C, R E, on Offg addl Ch Engr, for famine works from Military Works to Military Works.

Russell, Lieut-Col L, R E, on offg addl Ch Engr, for famine works from Military Works to Military Works.

Oliphant, Lieut-Col W S, R E, on offg addl Ch Engr, for famine works from Burmah to Military Works.

Grant, Mr A, on furlough from State Railways to S Railways under Director.

O'Connell, Col P P L, R E, on offg Ch Engr, Punjab Irrigation from Bengal (Irrigation) to (Bengal Irrigation).

2nd Grade.

Pardon, Mr W, on furlough from Punjab to Punjab.

Layard, Col F P, S C, on furlough from Bengal to Military Works.

Parker, Mr J L, on furlough from N W P, Irrigation to N W P, Irrigation.

Johnson, Lieut-Col W R M, S C, on furlough from Mysore to Mysore.

3rd Grade.

Forbes Maj J G, R E, on furlough from Punjab Irrigation to Bengal Irrigation.

Earle, Lieut-Col E L, S C, on furlough from Punjab Irrigation to Punjab Irrigation.

Isaac, Mr T S, on furlough from Bengal to Bengal.

Craster, Lieut Col G A, R E, on furlough from North-Western Provinces to North-Western Provinces.

Hume, Lieut-Col J J, S C, on furlough from Military Works to Military Works.

Moncrieff, Maj C C S, R E, on furlough from N W P, Irrigation to N W P, Irrigation.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS—1st Grade.

Tucker, Maj W R, R E, on Offg Supdg Engr from Military Works to Military Works.

Tyndall, Mr E, on Offg Supdg Engr from Military Works to Military Works.

Browne, Maj C M, R E, on Offg Supdg Engr from Military Works to Military Works.

Anderson, Mr J P C, on Offg Supdg Engr from Military Works to Military Works.

Baird, Lieut-Col A E, S C, on furlough from Military Works, to Military Works.

Ward, Maj D, R E, on furlough from Military Works to Military Works.

Chrystie, Maj W, R E, on Offg Supdg Engr from Mysore and Coorg to Mysore and Coorg.

O'Callaghan, Mr F L, on furlough from Central Provinces to S. Railways under Director.

Martin, Mr E J, on furlough from State Railways to S. Railways under Director.

Geoghegan, Mr H T, on furlough from State Railways to S. Railways under director.

Bell, Mr H, on furlough from State Railways to S. Railways under Director.

Gline, Mr G J H, on Offg Supdg Engr from State Railways to S. Railways under Director.

La Touche, Mr H C D, on furlough from State Railways to S Railways under Director.

Mccrone, W B, on furlough from Burmah to Burmah.

Shaw, G J, on furlough from State Railways to S. Railways under Director.

2nd Grade.

Scott, Mr D, on furlough from (Supernumerary) to Assam.

Sim, Capt C A, R E, on furlough from Military Works to Military Works.

Blair, Capt H F, R E, on furlough from Military Works to Military Works.

Blair, Mr C, on furlough from State Railways to S Railways under Director.

Sirebrace, Lieut F, R E, on furlough from State Railways to S Railways under Director.

Elwes, Mr R G, on furlough from State Railways to S Railways under Director.

Owen, Mr T E, on furlough from State Railways to S Railways under Director.

Binnie, A R, on furlough from Central Provinces to Central Provinces.

Pole, Capt G H L, R E, on furlough from Mysore and Coorg to Mysore and Coorg.

3rd Grade.

Downing, Capt A E, S C, on furlough from State Railways to S Railways under Director.

Padday, Capt A C, R E, on furlough Military Works to Military Works.

Clarke, Capt S C, R E, on furlough, from Mysore to Mysore.

Hyne, C, on furlough from State Railways to S Railways under Director.

Shepherd, C E, S C, on furlough from Military Works to S Railways under Director.

Bell, A J, on furlough from 4th Grade Military Works to S Railway under Director.

Hyde, Mr E, on furlough from State Railways to S Railways under Director.

Swoppe, Mr C, on furlough from State Railways to S Railways under Director.

Miles, Mr F W, on furlough from Rajpootana to Rajpootana.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS—1st Grade.

Clerk, Lieut-Col M G, on furlough from State Railways to S Railways under Director.

O'Ley, B G, on furlough from State Railways to S Railways under Director.

Sherman, W H P, on furlough from C P Railways to C P S Railways.

2nd Grade.

Jopp, D A W, on furlough from Military Works to Military Works.

Morgan, Lieut R J S, on furlough from Military Works to Military Works.

Messrs W Thomson and A D Riddle, Probationary Accountants, 4th grade, British Burmah, are confirmed in their appointments.

Lieut E F Kenny, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, who was temporarily transferred from Mysore to Bengal for employment on Famine relief Works, is re-posted to Mysore.

Mr R Brown, Accountant, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to Assam, but will be attached for the present to the Office of the Acct Genl, P W Dept, which he joined on the forenoon of the 10th Aug 1874.

Mr W Palmer, Controller of Telegraph Accounts, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H J A Hervey, Asst Supt 1st grade, is granted leave for six months on medical certificate, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 12th September 1874.

Surgn-Maj T Croudace, from attached 33rd N I to 6th N I, but to continue with the 33rd Regt, until further orders.

Surgn-Maj J J Heffernan, from attached 2nd Regt L C to 22nd N I, Hoshungabad. To continue attached to the 2nd Cavalry, until further orders.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, the following young officer who has just been commissioned in the Royal Artillery, with temporary rank, has been posted to Brigade in this Command.

Lieut L A McClintock, G Baty 9th Brigde.

Col I S Cunningham, 2nd in Comd 3rd L I, to officiate Comdt 3rd L I, and Lieut-Col E G Leggatt, Wing Officer 3rd L I, to offg 2nd in Comd [illegible] Wing Officer 3rd L I—From date of Col Risch's departure.

The following orders are confirmed:—

4th Sept 1874.—By the Officer Comdg Nagpore Force appointing Lieut-Col C M Haties, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 8th N I to officiate as Comdt, without prejudice to his other duties, from date of Col Owen's departure, or until further orders.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Col W A Risch, Comdt, 3rd Regt L I., for 30 days, from 4th Sept 1874, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

General List.—Capt E R S Bytch, QrMr, 1st N I., from 28th Aug 1874, to date of embarkation, or 13th Sept 1874, in extension of the one month's preparatory leave granted 28th August 1874.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Sept 10.)

Mr F C Channing, Asst Settlement Officer, Goorgaon, has obtained twenty days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 4th Sept 1874.

Mr W B DeCourcy, Extra Asst Comr, Sialkot, has obtained eighty-five days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874.

Mr T W Smyth, Offg Depy Comr, Amritsar, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874.

Capt C McNeile, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Amritsar, during the absence on leave of Mr Smyth.

Mr J D Tremlett, Offg Depy Comr, Muzaffargarh, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 2nd Sept 1874.

Mr M Macauliffe, Asst Comr, Montgomery, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Muzaffargarh, during the absence on leave of Mr Tremlett.

Lieut A Dell Hennick, Asst Comr, Hoshiarpur, has obtained fifteen days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 20th March 1874.

Lieut-Col C A McMahon, Offg Comr and Supt, Hissar Division, has obtained thirty days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st Sept 1874.

Lieut-Col T F Forster, Offg Depy Comr, Hissar, is appointed to officiate as Comr and Supt of the Hissar Division, during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col McMahon.

Mr W Coldstream, Asst Comr, Hissar, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Hissar, vice Lieut-Col Forster.

Mr J E Rowe, Judge, Small Cause Court, Ludianah, has obtained thirty days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 5th Sept 1874.

Capt R T M Lang, Offg Depy Comr, Multan, has obtained sixty-one days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from 1st Sept 1874.

Mr A R Bulman, Asst Comr, Multan, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Multan, during the absence on leave of Capt Lang.

The Hon the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Mr John Green Silcock, Asst Comr, Rohtak, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the Govt of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

The following Order is confirmed:—

Corps of Guides—Regimental Order dated 13th Aug 1874, directing Capt W Battye, Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, vice Capt Nicholson, on leave.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GEFFERT—September 13th, at Hinganghat, the wife of G. G. Geffert, of a daughter.

SMART—September 14th, at Boree Bunder, the wife of Mr Robert Smart, Yard Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JORDAN—September 10th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. F. A. Jordan, S. P. and D. Railway, of a daughter.

JONES—September 11th at Allahabad, the wife of Thomas Jones, Esq., C. E., of a daughter.

McMAHON—September 11th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. McMahon, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

[illegible]LY—September 4th, at Darjeeling, Quartermaster Sergeant Patrick Kelly, of the Convalescent Depot, of Kussowlie, Co[illegible], Home papers please copy.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1874.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has, by a small majority, decided to take the eminently undignified and unmanly course of declining to offer any opinion on the question, now placed before the Secretary of State, where Wet Docks for this port ought to be constructed. The gentlemen who opposed the straightforward resolution of the Committee in favour of the Mody Bay site did not dare to challenge a confirmation of the vote passed two years ago declaring that it was expedient to go on with the Elphinstone Docks. They knew that on this plain and definite issue they would certainly be defeated; and so, by framing their amendment in such a way as to make the resolutions perfectly colourless, they gained the support of some of those waverers who always dread forming an opinion on any subject, and secured a tactical victory. As, to win this petty personal triumph, Mr. Bythell and his friends have not hesitated to put the Chamber of Commerce in a very pitiful position, the action they have chosen to take deserves to be very closely scrutinized. Mr. Bythell is chiefly responsible for what has happened. Mr. W. G. Hall is, of course, bound to stand up for the Elphinstone scheme at all hazards, and he made an excellent speech on Monday in support of his views; but it is notorious that the firm to which he belongs is almost alone in its preference for the site which its enterprize created and sold to the State. As for Mr. Kittredge, he candidly admitted in 1872 that he was not an advocate for either docks or basins; and, as he is probably of the same opinion still, we perhaps do him no injustice in supposing he regards the whole business as a capital joke. Mr. Bythell, however, takes loftier ground. He spoke on Monday as a statesman rather than a merchant, not disputing many of the arguments urged by ordinary traders in behalf of Mody Bay, but laying extreme stress on what he considered to be the compact entered into by the Chamber with the Government of India in 1872 to accept the Elphinstone compromise, and contending that it would be dishonourable for the Chamber to violate such an understanding after the Government of India had shown great liberality in making concessions, one after another, in order to relieve the trade of Bombay of the burden of debt contracted by the local Government.

It is simply amazing to us that Mr. Bythell, of all men, should have had the audacity to make such an appeal to the Chamber's sense of honour. For what have he himself and the other members of the Board of Trustees done within the last few weeks? The Chamber voted for the Elphinstone scheme in 1872 for no other reason than because it had been assured that the Government had resolved to create a Port Trust which should be bound to take over the Elphinstone Land Estate, and that there was no chance of making that property pay its way unless docks were built in front of it. Well, the Port Trust was formally constituted, and Mr. Bythell, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Kittredge were nominated mercantile members of the Board. The Government of India made, as Mr. Bythell truly says, one concession after another to enable the Trustees to bring their revenue up to the level of their expenditure; but, after honestly endeavouring for many months to bring the experiment to a successful issue, the Trustees have lately been compelled to acknowledge their inability to go on until the Government of India takes the Elphinstone Land Estate off their hands again. Yet three of these very gentlemen go straight from a meeting of the Port Trust to a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and vote against the following resolution proposed by the Committee of the Chamber:—"That this Chamber, whilst aware that the "Government of India naturally feels anxious "to try to improve the value of the Elphinstone "property, trusts that, in any decision arrived "at, such a consideration will not be allowed to "weigh against what is best for the mercantile "interests of the port." We should have thought that this resolution was the natural and necessary consequence of the determination come to by the Port Trust. The merchants of Bombay had been anxious to co-operate with the Port Trust in making the best of the Elphinstone property; but, when the Trustees declared frankly that the Trust could not be worked at all unless the intolerable pressure of the Elphinstone debt were removed, this declaration set the merchants also free to ask that mercantile interests should not be sacrificed to the purpose of enabling the Government to pay interest on a bad speculation in land. Mr. Bythell and his colleagues, in fact, first took away as Trustees the only pretext for the completion of the Elphinstone scheme, and then protested indignantly as merchants against the wish of the Chamber to associate itself with the Port Trust in carrying out the good work which is to liberate the trade of Bombay from a forced and hated connection with the fortunes of the Elphinstone land estate. We should like to know how Mr. Bythell can reconcile his conduct as a Trustee with his conduct as a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In the former capacity, he tells the Government of India that their concessions are all moonshine, and that nothing will save the Trust from bankruptcy but the severance of a tie which makes the mercantile interests of Bombay subordinate to those of an unproductive landed property; in the latter capacity, he pays elaborate compliments to the Government of India for the remarkable liberality of the concessions it has made, and says he for his part will never consent to stain the honour of the Chamber of Commerce by repudiating the engagement he entered into with the Government of India in 1872 to let the improvement in value of the Elphinstone property outweigh in his regard the mercantile interests of the port. Honour and consistency are fine words, but a man makes a bad exchange who, for the sake of avoiding a charge of want of consistency as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, exposes himself to the far graver charge of want of sincerity as a man.

The opponents of the Committee's resolutions traded freely on the unpopularity of the Government of Bombay; and there can be no doubt that the policy now advocated by the Public Works Department of this Presidency would have found much heartier and more general support but for the existence of a feeling that the Government of India has been treated very badly indeed with regard to the Elphinstone property by this Government, and that the cynical way in which the men responsible for the purchase of that encumbrance now declare they do not want the property and cannot pay for it is an outrage on public morality which deserves signal punishment. But, as the Government of India has all along had the generosity to admit, it is not fair to cripple the trade of Bombay because the local Government has betrayed its public trust. And we must go further, and say, with reference to the strong language used by Mr. Hall on Monday in speaking of the Government of Bombay, that the fiercely contemptuous reproaches with which he assailed the Government would have come with a better grace from anybody else than from the representative of the mercantile firm which was the chief gainer by the sale of the Elphinstone estate. Mr. Hall compared Colonel Kennedy to Burns's "deil," who the charitable poet thought might some day perhaps "tak' a thocht and men';" and he sneered bitterly at the proposed "unholy alliance" between the head of the Public Works Department and the Chamber of Commerce. But it is not very long ago since this "puir deil" opened a way of salvation for some persons in Bombay, or since it was said that so strict an alliance existed between the Public Works Department and an influential mercantile firm in this city that no one could tell where the Department ended and where Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. began. Times are changed, and we with them, as Mr. Hall remarked when he pleasantly said of his own share in the Elphinstone transaction that further experience had put things in a different light from that in which they appeared to him in 1869; but it seems strange that he should claim the privilege of repentance for himself and deny it to Colonel Kennedy. If all the world cried shame on the Public Works Secretary, surely it was the duty of Mr. Hall to treat the prodigal tenderly, remembering that that victim of so much obloquy had been "his "friend, faithful and" more than "just to him." But, instead of thinking of past kindnesses, Mr. Hall seems to be ambitious to show his public spirit after a fashion that will probably bring home to the Colonel the full meaning of what Marc Antony said of Brutus:—

> But, when the noble Cæsar saw him stab,
> Ingratitude, more strong than traitors' arms,
> Quite vanquished him.

The main argument of Mr. Hall's speech, however, on the advantages of the Elphinstone site, was exceedingly good and well put together; and we wish that some member of the Chamber had attempted to answer the very plausible statement showing what a large proportion of the trade already goes to the Elphinstone Bunders, and the inference that it would be wrong to divert this trade to any other part of the foreshore. Such a statement will have very great weight with Lord Salisbury, who is not likely to know, in default of any reply from the champions of the Mody Bay site, that that portion of the sea-going traffic in goods which is landed on the Elphinstone Bunders is only landed there because the Government has not made room for it elsewhere, and not because it has found at those far-away bunders the most convenient storage ground that could be provided in Bombay. Is it not still possible for the mercantile public, European and native, outside the Chamber, to draw up a memorial to the Secretary of State, giving expression to the very strong public feeling that prevails in favour of Mody Bay, and stating clearly and briefly the reasons for this preference?

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

OF home politics I have nothing to record, and in their absence public attention has been divided during the week between the doings of the British Association on the one hand and the diplomatic treatment of the Spanish question on the other. Politicians who are accustomed to look deeper than popular articles in the newspapers, and polite interchanges of diplomatic phraseology between Continental ministers, for the current of contemporary history, are not disposed to accept the assurances of the German journalists as to the relations at present existing between St. Petersburg and Berlin. When German and Russian statesmen, and their organs in the press, are so particularly eager to assure the world, and will give many and diverse explanations, that Russia's refusal to follow the lead of Germany in the recognition of Serrano's Government neither implies nor involves any breach of understanding between the two powers, those who look on are apt to echo Hamlet's commentary on the players and conclude that they "protest too much." That there is a want of accord between the chiefs of the two great Empires is too palpable to be concealed. The triple alliance of the three European Emperors was not so great a blessing in the eyes of European Liberals that any breach of this kind should occasion sorrow. French politicians do not conceal their pleasure in the spectacle of Prince Bismarck's inability to control Prince Gortschakoff, and we who are about to receive Count Schouvaloff as the Czar's Ambassador need not regret the prospect of his losing the active sympathy of Germany in any schemes he may be entrusted to unfold for the beguiling of British statesmen. Those persons who watch events upon the Continent with a greater degree of interest than the generality of Englishmen consider that Russia has not been led to refuse the Spanish recognition entirely because of the feebleness of the Madrid Government, or because by so doing another Republic would be added to the family of nations; but she is believed to have been influenced by a feeling of something like an awakening jealousy towards Germany in consequence of the high-handed manner in which the latter Government has endeavoured in this Spanish, as upon many other questions, to lead European opinion. It is also fair to suppose that Russia is suffering from disappointment in consequence of the failure of her Brussels' conference, and it is notorious that Germany has not given that project her cordial support. This lack of German sympathy at Brussels may have arisen from the fact that the conference was not Prince Bismarck's own proposal, or it may have been produced by the fear that Russia has for some time past been exhibiting too great a degree of friendship towards Austria, for the story goes that, the Emperor William having brought about a better understanding between St. Petersburg and Vienna, the German statesmen are afraid that the friendship which their Emperor has created may end disastrously to the German nation. I do not profess to divine which of these theories is correct, but it seems perfectly certain that grit has somehow found its way into the diplomatic machinery of the three chief European powers, or these theories would not be so much talked about as I find them to be.

As to the British Association,—it begins to appear that Professor Tyndall was but ill-advised when he allowed himself in his masterly opening address to step beyond the region of experimental science, and to speculate in the domain of faith. The opportunity which he afforded to the polemical theologians was not likely to be neglected by the fiery Presbyterian divines of the capital of Ulster; and it is impossible to question their right to accept a challenge which was almost ostentatiously thrown down to them. The incident has given rise to a very alarming suggestion which was made yesterday—that the anti scientific demonstrations of the Belfast preachers may be but the first stage of a theological crusade, to be renewed on each occasion of the annual meeting of the British Association. If we are to be doomed to make acquaintance with a peripatetic, dogmatic, theological society, attaching itself for fighting purposes to the learned institution over which Professor Tyndall presided this year, the true scientists will more than ever remain in their laboratories, their observatories, and their libraries, and the British Association will find itself deserted, so far as its annual meetings are concerned, by the only men who are worthy to represent science. The exhibition of knowledge and faith on a pugilistic platform would not be edifying. So far, therefore, as the President's exposition of modern Materialism opened the door for theological controversy, it is felt by many to have been unfortunate. Much more practical and satisfactory is the result of the mediation undertaken by the economists between the masters and the operatives of Belfast; and the value of a little kindly common sense in putting an end to a ruinous controversy will go far to outweigh in public estimation any mischief which has so far arisen in matters which are purely speculative.

Count Schouvaloff, the newly appointed Minister of Russia in England, is on his way to this country, but as he will stay en route in Germany he will not arrive here for several weeks. His appointment is not an unmixed pleasure to many Englishmen. The indications which I mentioned in my last letter of Russia's intention to appropriate more Khivese territory has awakened a new interest in the Central Asian question. People are beginning to remember that it was Count Schouvaloff who pledged the honour of his imperial master at Walmer Castle, that Russia would do nothing towards Khiva but inflict a passing punishment, and some of our anti-Russian politicians are beginning to ask whether after what has followed those promises, it is quite decent that Count Schouvaloff should be sent as the Russian Representative to England. We all remember how Russia once suggested the settlement of a difficulty which was even greater than the Asian question—the proposal to divide Turkey and Egypt among the great powers; and some of us are beginning to suspect that Count Schouvaloff may bring over in his carpet bag some similar project in regard to Central Asia. He is not an old statesman, and yet he has already undertaken many weighty matters for the Russian nation. His last journey to England accomplished the union of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess Marie, and effected the discomfiture of English statesmen. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that he so arranged matters as to lead English statesmen to discomfit themselves, for who that has any recollection of the foreign policy of the late Government will ever forget Mr. Gladstone's suicidal interpretation of our obligations under the arrangement adopted at Walmer between Count Schouvaloff and Lord Granville? In connexion with this subject of Khiva, there is a rumour abroad on the Continent that a serious disagreement has arisen between England and Russia; that the English Cabinet is deeply wounded at the intended annexation of the whole of Khiva by Russia, that naval armaments are being noiselessly but actively pushed in English ports, and that a treaty of alliance is being negotiated between "England, Turkey, Persia, and Bokhara." It is stated also that the English Foreign Office is on the point of sending to the Foreign powers a Note containing an indictment against the encroaching policy of Russia in Central Asia. All this is much too good to be true, and yet from private and reliable sources of information I know that the statement has gained a certain amount of credence in the French Foreign office. With Palmerston, as Foreign Secretary, such a policy might have been possible, but with Lord Derby—never. It would have been just about as reasonable to have expected it of the late Government.

The principal social event of the week has been the festivities in connexion with the coming of age of Earl Grosvenor. The event has been celebrated in almost regal fashion, and Lady Sybil Lumley, the Earl's fiancée, has been present to share the compliments of her future Lord. Things might have been very different. Mgr. Capel very nigh entrapped the heir to all the Westminster wealth into the fold of Mother Church; but the bird escaped, and Protestantism is supposed to rejoice accordingly. This has not been Monsignor's only disappointment. The other day Lord Pembroke, the obstinately heretic son of a devoted Catholic mother, was married to a Protestant at Westminster Abbey. The great Catholic fisherman is said to be very much grieved at these two [illegible]ps. In [illegible] to this subject I may mention that a controversy is going on as to whether the Roman Catholics in England have gained or lost ground in proportion to the increase of population during the last 20 years. One of the Magazines makes out a very strong case against them having been any Catholic progress, though of course the Catholic papers will not hear of such a thing. According to my own observation I believe that Rationalism, and more particularly [illegible], is making far more progress than [illegible].

The railway companies [illegible] their revenge for the [illegible] of the passenger duty. Some of the [illegible] London are already taking off the workmen's trains, and a movement finds general approval for taking off all third-class accommodation with express trains; one of the greatest boons ever conferred by the companies upon the general public.

The rumour is revived that Lord Chief Justice Cockburn intends retiring from the Queen's Bench, but I doubt whether he will do so till the new Judicature Act comes into operation.

THE ARMY.

[illegible]

half-pay [illegible] Guards [illegible], vice S. [illegible] Dated 28th August, 1874.

[illegible] Lieutenant Joseph Edward Anderson [illegible] absent without leave. Dated 29th August, 1874.

[illegible] Sub-Lieutenant Francis Lloyd, from [illegible] Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign [illegible] H. B. C. Wandesforde, resigned. Dated [illegible] August 1874.

[illegible] Robert Fulton to be Lieutenant [illegible] 1872.

[illegible] William Le Poer Power to be [illegible] 1873.

[illegible] Appleyard to be Lieutenant [illegible]

[illegible] Powell Kyte Harwood [illegible] the value of his Commission [illegible]

[illegible] from 51st Foot, to be [illegible] Lieutenant G. Barker retired [illegible]

50th [illegible] to be Adjutant, vice [illegible] resigns that appointment. [illegible]

49th Foot, [illegible] Bushman to be Lieutenant [illegible]

50th Foot, [illegible] Carr to be Lieutenant. [illegible]

52nd Foot, [illegible] Fulcher to be Lieutenant. [illegible]

69th Foot, [illegible] to be Adjutant, vice [illegible] resigned that appointment. [illegible]

64th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant [illegible] to be Lieutenant. Dated [illegible]

Sub-Lieutenant [illegible] to be Lieutenant. Dated [illegible]

76th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant [illegible] to be Lieutenant. Dated [illegible]

83rd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant [illegible] to be Lieutenant. Dated [illegible]

The third Christian name of [illegible] is Sheward and not Skew[illegible]. Dated 29th August, 1874.

84th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant [illegible] to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st August [illegible]

86th Foot, Lieutenant A[illegible] retires from the Service [illegible] Commission. Dated 29th August, [illegible]

97th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant [illegible]

[illegible]

Lieutenant Richard Marsh Dann, from 51st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice H. Shay, retired. Dated 29th August 1874.

100th Foot, Captain Harry Bromley Pitman, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 29th August 1874.

107th Foot, Lieutenant James Stewart King has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1874.

1st West India Regiment.—The appointment of Edward Esme Forbes, Gent., to a Sub-Lieutenancy, dated 12th August 1874, is cancelled.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Christian name of Surgeon-General Fraser, M.D., C.B., who was appointed Honorary Physician to Her Majesty in the Gazette of the 11th August, 1874, is John and not James, as therein stated.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon Sidney Keyworth Ray, vice Henry Martyn Fraser, M.D., retired upon half-pay. Dated 5th July, 1874.

Surgeon Thomas William Wright. Dated 3rd August, 1874.

To be Surgeons.

Lloyd Ureston Ward, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1874.

Thomas Joseph Gallwey, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1874.

William Birkmyre Miller, M.B. Dated 31st March, 1874.

George Blake Hickson, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1874.

Benjamin Richard Ingoe, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1874.

John Prendergast, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1874.

William Simson Pratt, M.B. Dated 31st March, 1874.

Carew Charles Howard Smyth, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1874.

James Adolphus Smith, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1874.

John Martin, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1874.

Frederick Simon Young, M.B. Dated 31st March, 1874.

John Joseph Greene, M.B. Dated 31st March, 1874.

Nathaniel McCreery, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1874.

Joseph Andrew Gormley, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1874.

John Edward Vaughan Foss, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1874.

Charles Palmerston Turner, Gent. Dated 31st March 1874.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Frederick Browne, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 19th May, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus William Ritherdon, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st May, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Henry Power, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th May, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Stafford-Hewett, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th June, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Mocatta, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th June, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel George William Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th June, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hungerford Neyer Boddam, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th June, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel John James Dennsy, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Sebastian Rawlins, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Thatcher, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Prevost Babbage, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Blunt, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Lyle Kerr, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 19th June, 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel George Vincent Watson, 65th Foot. Dated 21st August, 1874.

India Office, 29th August, 1874.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeons. Dated 31st March, 1874.

BENGAL.

John Lane Corbett.
Samuel Hackett Browne.
Edward Marr.
James Armstrong.
Louis Richard Dawson.
John Catchfield Shircore.
George John Malcolm Smith.
Horace Parr Yeld.
John Campbell Fullerton.
Charles James Hislop Warden.

MADRAS.

Henry Martin Leckler.
Percy Hugh Benson.
Robert Warder.
John Lancaster.
Walter Gawen King.

BOMBAY.

David Aikman Patterson.
James Sutherland Wilkins.
William Alexander Barren.

India Office, 28th August 1874.

ERRATA.

The undermentioned Officers of the Madras Staff Corps, described in the London Gazette of the 21st August, 1874, as Lieutenant-Colonels, should have been described as under, viz.:—

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Halyburton Grace. Dated 24th March, 1874.

Captain Henry Tristram O'Reilly. Dated 24th March 1874.

Captain Alfred Augustus Davidson. Dated 1st April, 1874.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette [illegible])

ADMIRALTY [illegible]

Navigating Lieutenant [illegible] promoted to the rank of S[illegible] with seniority of 16[illegible] Navigating Lieutenant [illegible] has been promoted to the [illegible] Majesty's Fleet, with [illegible]

In accordance with Order in Council of the [illegible] Chief Engineer [illegible] placed on the Retired [illegible]

[illegible]

INDIAN NEWS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, 12th SEPTEMBER.

Now that we are arrived at the critical [illegible] will, in all probability, decide the fate [illegible] crops, the periodical reports of the rainfall are looked forward to with considerable interest [illegible] The latest report emanating from the [illegible] Revenue and Commerce Department shows that as regards this Presidency the late heavy falls of rain have considerably reduced the area in which the [illegible] ation of the winter crop [illegible] that elsewhere prospects continue [illegible] improving. More rain, however, is still wanted [illegible] the south central districts and in [illegible] In this district, indeed, the rainfall has [illegible] late, been very unequally distributed. In one portion of the Hajespore sub-division, for instance, [illegible] the [illegible] crops have been almost entirely destroyed by the floods, while in another, the [illegible] wanted to save the dhan crop. It is satisfactory, however, to notice that, with regard to those parts [illegible] Madhobannee sub-division of the Tirhoot district to which only very recently affairs [illegible] that field work was entirely stopped, owing to the continued drought, the reports lately received are most reassuring. Here in Calcutta and in the districts surrounding it, the weather during the past week has been much broken, and the quantity of rain that has fallen at intervals will no doubt tend to remove much of the anxiety that was felt regarding the general aspect of things three weeks ago.

A very important resolution of Government is published in to-day's Gazette of India on the subject of Provincial Establishments and alterations in the Public Works Department rules and practice in consequence of the recent changes involved by the introduction of the Provincial Service system. It would not be fair for me to occupy your space with matter which, as it relates to the whole engineering service of the country, you will doubtless publish elsewhere in extenso. My object in referring to it is simply to draw the attention of those of your readers whom it will most interest to the resolution in question. I may, however, state shortly, that no change is contemplated with regard to the superior appointments to the Engineer Establishment, and to the higher establishment of the accounts branch. Those appointments will remain with the Government of India, while promotions in the Engineer Establishment will be dealt with by the local Governments and Administrations. The management of the "upper subordinate" establishment will also come under the latter authorities, subject, however, to certain conditions specified in the resolution.

The Times seems to be rather unfortunate in the selection of its Indian correspondents. Mr. Routledge, the present correspondent, who, it is understood, came out here for the express purpose of setting the English nation right with regard to the famine, and who, we are asked to believe, [illegible] so by trading with great [illegible] upon other people's opinions, is reported as about to return again to [illegible] shortly. Whatever else may [illegible] and the efforts of this gentleman, [illegible] think, be doubted that [illegible] were conscientiously, and [illegible] having wilfully misrepresented facts, [illegible] apparently as prejudiced [illegible]

The Hooghly system of [illegible] is gradually effecting the great work of reform for which it is designed. [illegible] and then, it is true, it is [illegible] the light [illegible] metaphorically [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CARNAC BUNDER NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will your correspondent "Spectator" tell me what time the steamer Nagotna arrived at the Carnac Bunder last Sunday? His description of the submersion of the hose through which the steamer gets its water supply is, in the nightmare [illegible], very disgusting; but surely those who had charge of the hose must have been very lubberly or such a thing could never have occurred. I would suggest that the next time a similar accident occurs the man who is responsible for it get such a ducking in the [illegible]

THE ANTIQUARY.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in your paper an animated discussion regarding the cricket match between the "North" and "South." I suppose no one knows exactly what the rights of it are.

But the "South" only represents "Poona," "Sattara," and "Sholapore;" and it appears to be forgotten that the real "South" should include Belgaum and Dharwar. In 1865 these two stations proposed to send a team to Poona, but Mr. [illegible] was against it for reasons known to himself, and Sir B. Frere of course gave in. Why Belgaum should not have a chance of enjoying itself and showing its handbook at Poona [illegible] Ahmedabad has, no fellow can understand, but as now we have a new Governor a holiday might be given to the South; and if it is only allowed Belgaum and Dharwar will send a team to Poona which will lick North and South, and trample Bombay itself into a cocked hat.—Yours, &c.,

[illegible] DHARWAR.

A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of [illegible] article stating [illegible] Colonel [illegible] of his crude [illegible] any one kill[illegible] town will be [illegible] Code. The [illegible] been "got" [illegible] that Colonel [illegible] ing a little [illegible] as he was in [illegible] which his Gazette [illegible] pen through [illegible] but illegal [illegible] Code has no [illegible] should have [illegible] Council.

Allow me to state the true facts.

In 1872 the Wudwan Durbar issued a notification to the effect that no shooting would be allowed within two miles of Wudwan [illegible] the then Assistant Political Agent [illegible] this order, but it was not submitted to the Political Agent for his sanction. [illegible] the Wudwan Durbar complained to the Political Agent that [illegible] European gentlemen had [illegible] shooting close to the town of Wudwan [illegible] of gardens close to the town [illegible] the above mentioned notification regardless of the remonstrances of the owners of the land and some of the Durbar officials who attempted to interfere in the sport. The Political Agent submitted the point to His Excellency in Council, who directed the Political Agent to promulgate an order including the killing of game within two miles of Wudwan, and declaring that any person transgressing the order would be prosecuted under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code. The Political Agent obeyed this direction.

Comment is unnecessary.

Mr. Jardine never drew his pen through any of Colonel Anderson's orders. He had no power to do so even had he wished. While he was Political Assistant, some new rules were issued regarding the fees, &c., &c., codifying former orders and circulars on these subjects, which were therefore as a matter of course cancelled.

FAIR PLAY.

The following is a copy of a will left by a man who chose to be his own lawyer:—"This is the last will and testament of me, John Thomas. I give all my things to my relations, to be divided [illegible] in the best way they can. N.B.—If anybody [illegible] makes a fuss about it, he is not to have nothing.—Signed by me—John Thomas."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

[illegible] Southampton [illegible] passed [illegible] Galle [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible].
[illegible]—Oberan.
[illegible]—Adjourned; Butler [illegible] started.
[illegible]—Maryland.
[illegible].
[illegible]—[illegible].

Sir S[illegible] intends visiting Calcutta in the cold [illegible] he will be the guest of Lord Northbrook.

We learn from Hyderabad that the Nizam's State Railway will be opened on October the [illegible] by His Highness the Nizam in person.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. Charles Arthur Gallois Montbrun, as Consular Agent for France, at Coconada.

Mr. Hawkins, Post Master of Allahabad, the local paper says, narrowly escaped being crushed by a train the other day. He is much bruised, but out of danger.

Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confirm the recognition by the Government of India, of [illegible], as Acting Consul for France, at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne, R.E., Executive Engineer and Secretary to the Resident in the Department of Public Works, Hyderabad, has been transferred to Kamptee.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Charles Watson Robertson, as Consular Agent for the United States of America, at Chittagong.

Captain Bayley, of the 3rd Goorkhas, who committed suicide the other day at an outpost near Almorah, had been suffering, we read, from fever, and cut his throat in a fit of delirium.

The proceeds of six sales of Bengal opium, and five months duty on Malwa opium, exceeds the amount estimated by £355,413; the proportions being Bengal £148,[illegible], and Bombay £207,347.

The troops who are to accompany the Duffla Expedition will be mainly drawn from four or five regiments stationed at Gowhatty, Debroogurh, and one or two other places in the eastern district.

Captain Clerk, son of an ex-Governor of Bombay and Secretary to the Duke of Edinburgh, whose appointment as tutor to the young [illegible], we announced some two months since, is expected to arrive in India in December.

The Viceroy has conferred the title of "Nawab," as a personal distinction, upon Ressaldar Major [illegible] Khan, Khan Bahadur, of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, in recognition of his gallantry as a soldier and of his long and faithful services.

The quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind to foreign or external ports during the past month was 1,22[illegible] pressed bales, weighing 480,083 [illegible], of the value of Rs. 1,21,600. In addition to which 760 pressed bales, weighing 301,394 [illegible], valued at Rs. [illegible], were shipped to Bombay.

The Pioneer says there is no truth whatever in the report that Sir Henry Norman is going to leave for England at the end of the year, for the purpose of laying before the Marquis of Salisbury the proposals of Lord Northbrook and Lord Napier, with respect to the re-organisation of the Native Army in India.

Captain Layton, the Master Attendant of Madras, has gone on a tour to inspect the ports and harbours in the Madras Presidency. It is reported that he has proposed certain reductions in his department, which are likely to meet the approval of Government, as it has been long thought that the office in Madras was too full-handed.

The Lahore paper states that Sir Henry Davies, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, will commence his tour on the 1st November next. He will on this date join his camp at Attock; from thence he will proceed to the Derajat, and return to Lahore about New Year's day. Sir Henry Davies will be accompanied by Dr. Thornton and Captains Horton and [illegible].

The death is announced of Mr. Kenny Meadows, the artist, in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. Meadows was the associate and friend of Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, and of Mr. Dickens. He will be best remembered by his illustrations of an edition of Shakspeare and "Heads of the People." He was buried in St. Pancras Cemetery, Finchley.

Mr. J. A. Froude was a passenger on board the Walmer Castle steamship, which has just sailed from Dartmouth for the Cape about the time the mail left. Mr. Froude has, it is stated, gone on a two years' tour round the world. Mr. Froude, it is reported, has been accepted by Mr. Carlyle as his biographer, and has had all the materials in Mr. Carlyle's possession bearing on the work placed at his disposal.

"Mat Dis Sas," writes a correspondent to a contemporary, "[illegible] laine ritan in the [illegible] sistem [illegible] June, which the Indyan Gavarnman [illegible] yuzd in publik [illegible]. [illegible] it yusful to mak [illegible] with it oat yusing it in praivat [illegible] ink print. Ai trast [illegible] the shud, we mait hop [illegible] the kers [illegible]."

The recommendation of the Viceroy that the designation of the office now held by Colonel Creagh Osborne be altered from "Superintendent of Garrison Instruction" to "Director of Garrison Instruction," has received the approval of the Secretary of State for India and H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and it has been further decided by the latter, that the office in question shall qualify the incumbent for the rank of Colonel under the five years' rule, and also for the unattached pay of General Officer.

The Turkish Government is continuing its old habit of borrowing money. It has contracted a loan with the Imperial Ottoman Bank for the nominal amount of £40,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent.; £15,000,000 to be issued as new Consolidés have been taken firm at the price of 42, with 2 per cent. commission, being equivalent to 40 net. The Government has reserved to itself the option of issuing the remaining £25,000,000, and for this purpose it may employ either the Imperial Ottoman Bank or any other Bank.

We have recently recorded two cases of military suicide at Madras, and the last papers to hand tell us that a gunner attached to the Battery of the Artillery stationed at the Fort was, on the evening of [illegible] last, found loading his carbine in the [illegible] in the Fort, when he had no occasion to do so. He was at once taken into custody and his carbine secured. After this he was taken to the Regimental Hospital for observation. It would appear that the man had been drinking for a few days. He is likely to be tried by a court-martial.

It has been proposed in England that the consular jurisdiction in Egypt should be abolished, and an international jurisdiction substituted. The proposed tribunal would be composed chiefly of foreigners, appointed by foreign Governments, and their jurisdiction would extend to all [illegible] which one or both parties are foreigners. [illegible] that Germany, [illegible] certainly concur in the proposal. [illegible] opposes the scheme. The French Government has been endeavouring to obtain the support of [illegible], which has 24,000 subjects in Egypt—nearly as many as all the other countries together.

The following are the general remarks of the Department of Agriculture on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 10th September [illegible]. From Madras the [illegible] generally satisfactory. [illegible] in Bengal, heavy [illegible] have considerably [illegible] central districts [illegible] prospects continue favourable or are improving. From all other provinces the accounts are very satisfactory.

The [illegible] Horse Show will be opened [illegible] Philip Wodehouse, on Wednesday [illegible], and it is expected from the number and quality of the animals entered, that the exhibition will be a highly successful one. We [illegible] informed that Mr. Collins, the [illegible] Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, [illegible] a lecture during the show, upon the subject of breeding. From his extensive home experience, and the opportunities he has had of witnessing the system [illegible] carried on in India, he will no doubt render the subject both interesting and instructive to those devoted to the solution of that hitherto doubtful question the possibility of breeding a self supply of horses for India at a reasonable cost.

The approximate gross receipts on Indian guaranteed railways from the 1st January to the 25th July of this year amounted to Rs. [illegible],32,207, being Rs. [illegible] in excess of the previous year during the same period. The excess is divided as follows:—East Indian Main, Rs. [illegible]; ditto Jubbulpore branch, Rs. 3,91,183; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Rs. 17,91,268; Great Indian Peninsula, Rs. [illegible]24,772; Oudh and Rohilcund, Rs. [illegible]; Eastern Bengal, Rs. 3,52,[illegible]; Bombay and Baroda Rs. 2,99,583. The Madras line exhibits a falling off of Rs. 5,47,901, and the South Indian, Rs. 1,64,053. The total amount received on the State lines during the period under notice was Rs. 4,59,953, showing an increase of Rs. 2,78,[illegible].

Our readers will be glad to hear that a reduction has just been made in the newspaper postage to India, and other countries in the Eastern Seas. From the 1st September next the postage on newspapers weighing not more than four ounces, sent from Great Britain *via* Southampton to India, China, Japan, Ceylon, the Straits, and Labuan, will be reduced from two-pence to a penny, with the same charge for every additional four ounces. Payment in advance is indispensable, as no unpaid newspaper will be forwarded. We do not hear as yet of any reduction in the postage either of letters or papers sent *via* Brindisi; but it [illegible] be hoped that the boon now offered to newspapers sent *via* Southampton will in time be extended to letters forwarded by either route. If a paper can be carried to India through Egypt for one penny, how much longer is a letter forwarded by Brindisi to be charged one shilling?

A *New York Tribune* which has lately [illegible] contains one of the most singular statements [illegible] have lately been made. It is in [illegible] "London Letter" of that ordinarily well-informed journal, a letter which, by the way, is signed with the initials of Mr. Smalley, and which generally shows evidence of considerable information. It states that "A report has suddenly gained currency that the long-expected crisis has occurred in the financial affairs of the Prince of Wales, and that the Ministry have made up their minds to propose to the House of Commons next Session to pay his debts." The sum Mr. Smalley has heard from "Several sources" is £640,000, or four times the sum voted in 1787 to appease the creditors of that pattern monarch, King George IV. Mr. Smalley thinks that if the thing is dealt with quickly, and the nation taken somewhat by surprise, the vote will be allowed; but that if it is debated upon much, a strong opposition will arise. [illegible] Mr. Smalley sure of his figures? They certainly are not small.

On the occasion of Professor Fawcett's speech at Brighton the other day, a curious instance was afforded, says the *Scotsman's* London correspondent, of memory such as is not often equalled. A gentleman who went down to Brighton in order to report the speech [illegible] fourteen newspapers, called upon the Professor [illegible] ing the nature of his business, requested the favour of a statement of the principal points of the speech. Professor Fawcett very courteously proposed not only to give him the substance of his speech, but to rehearse the whole of it for him. This he did, and the reporter took it down. Later on, while the speech proper was being delivered, the original copy made at the rehearsal was checked over word for word, and from beginning to end [illegible] perfectly had the speech been committed to memory, [illegible] there was not one single mistake, except that in one place a word was substituted for its equivalent in the notes.

M. [illegible] West Betty, known in his boyish days as the "Infant Roscius," has died in his [illegible] third year. He was born at Shrewsbury, on the [illegible] September, 1791, and was the son of Mr. William Henry Betty, a physician of [illegible] at Lisburn, in Ireland. When eleven years old he was taken to see Mrs. Siddons as Elvira in "Pizarro," at the Belfast Theatre, and she produced such an impression on his mind that from that time the drama became his study. On the 1st of August, 1803, before he had completed his twelfth year, he appeared on the stage as Osman in the tragedy of "Zara," and after a rapid course of provincial engagements he was secured for Covent Garden Theatre for twelve nights at fifty guineas a night and a clear benefit; while he agreed to perform at Drury Lane on the intervening nights. In 1805 [illegible] 100 per night. [illegible] he appeared on the stage was at Southampton on the occasion of his farewell benefit on August 9, 1824. He was then thirty-two years of age.

The manner in which Sir Henry Thompson's famous proposal has been taken up in all civilized countries leaves little room to doubt (in the *Lancet's* opinion) that cremation, as a means of disposing of the dead, will soon supersede inhumation. The German Cremation Society in New York, numbering about 450 members, have decided on erecting a suitable hall, with walls of iron, 60 ft. by 41 ft., containing a rotunda supported by eight pillars. In the centre there will be erected an altar for religious ceremony, and upon a large stand in front of this will be placed the coffin. The ceremonies ended, the coffin would be gradually lowered by means of screws into a furnace, where it would be submitted to a hot-air blast of 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. It is calculated that complete cremation would take place in an hour and a half, after which the coffin would be again returned to the altar. The ashes would then be gathered and placed in urns provided by the relatives of the deceased. Connected with the furnace there will be an apparatus for condensing the gases and smoke.

Miss P. A. Baise, M. D., writes from Benares to a contemporary with reference to some remarks concerning the Vizianagram Dispensary, which appeared in a late issue of the *Friend of India*, and which, at the time were transferred to our columns. She says "it is an utter impossibility for me to give the sick people proper attention, and some have been waiting weeks for me to commence treating them. The dispensary has now been opened about six weeks, and I have over eight hundred names on my books; and I have treated fifty people at their homes." She further says that if they demand lady physicians then "the people must build for them colleges, purchase libraries, &c., &c., and help to support those who need assistance during their term of study. Let the people of India express their wishes upon this subject through the press. Are there any considerable number of women now wishing or willing to undertake the study of medicine; let them write to me, stating their wishes, present education, and how much, if any, assistance is needed by them. This is a matter to which the young widows of India should give attention, as it offers to them an opportunity to devote their lives to a work of love and mercy for suffering humanity."

The Lahore paper supplies the following items of frontier news:—It is reported that 2,000 men of the Khetran Baluch tribe attacked the Kakkars. Many were killed on the latter side, who were also robbed of their cattle. It is also reported that the Siah Posh Kaffirs have robbed, near Chitral, a caravan which was proceeding to Badakshan. Our Cabul correspondent states that the Ameer has assembled a large force near the tomb of Baber Shah, two miles from Cabul, ready to proceed to Herat, in case Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan refuses to come to Cabul. Our Dera Ismail Khan correspondent is informed by a merchant named Yusuf who has just come from Candahar, that Naib Mohamed Alum Khan has reached Candahar and is preparing for a fight with Sirdar Yakoob Khan. The latter's force is also said to have advanced from Girishk towards Candahar. Sufdar Ali Khan, Ruler of Candahar, seeing Yakoob Khan's forces superior in number, has ordered every headman in his territory to send him 20 men from their respective villages to fight with him. We learn from the same source, that the Khan of Bajour with 600 men attacked the Hakim of Dheer, in order to revenge himself for the blood of the two sons of Rahmutoolah Khan, who had been killed in a former fight. The struggle lasted very long, till the Hakim of Dheer was obliged to give in.

Notwithstanding the resolution of the International conference at present sitting in Brussels to maintain secrecy with respect to its proceedings, accounts of more or less accuracy of what has been done are given in the newspapers. The *République Française* has given a version of the doings, and the *Times* has quoted it as being likely to be substantially accurate. According to this, the first sitting was employed in hearing from Baron Jomini, the Russian delegate, the instructions he had received. The Russian Government urges that if governments and armies knew precisely what was allowable and what was prohibited, the consequences of war would be mitigated [illegible], and the calamities [illegible] by uncertainty and ignorance [illegible]. The second sitting Baron Jomini proposed the appointment of a committee, consisting of a delegate from each Government; and he suggested that this committee should consider the Russian or any other scheme. With regard to the Russian scheme, he declared that it would [illegible] the defence of an invaded country. [illegible] maintains that personal strength [illegible] having been superseded in modern warfare by a formidable machine directed by engineering science, the inspirations of patriotism should be systematised; otherwise irregular enthusiasm encountering organised armies would imperil national defence, and make it more fatal to the country invaded than to the aggressor. The committee of delegates are considering the Russian scheme for the defence and attack of invaded towns, and the means of carrying on internal government while an enemy holds possession. It would appear from the reports of the conference that the English delegate has taken no part in the deliberations, while the German delegate has been exceedingly active in proposing modifications of the scheme. The Turkish delegates were present at the conference for the first time on Aug. 1[illegible]. The proceedings will very soon be brought to a close.

The project to construct a tunnel between France and England is assuming a practical phase. The capitalists and engineers embarked in this gigantic enterprise demand a concession of thirty years instead of the ninety-nine usually accorded to railway companies, and ask for neither guarantee nor grant. Further, they are ready to advance a sum of four millions for preliminary investigations. The project in question consists in the immerging of a duct on the English and French coasts, and the boring of two long galleries from each side. Of the result of the enterprise, says the *Journal de Calais*, there can [illegible]. The soul of the enterprise, with MM. Michel Chevalier, Leon Say, and Rothschild, is M. Lavalley, an engineer who has surmounted the greatest difficulties in the construction of the Suez Canal, and without whom that gigantic enterprise could not have been accomplished. M. Lavalley estimates the cost of the work at 150,000,000f.; the English engineers think it will amount to 250,000,000f. He suggests that this work should be done partly by France and partly by England, and that to induce the two countries to press on this undertaking energetically, there should be a bonus for the one which works the fastest. The 4,000,000f. forming the preliminary capital are nearly all, it is said, subscribed. The French Railway du Nord will advance 1,000,000f., the two companies from London to Dover 1,000,000f., and Baron Rothschild 500,000f. It is hoped that Baron Lionel de Rothschild will subscribe the same sum. M. Ferdinand Duval offers 50,000f. for the city of Paris; MM. Leon Say, Chevalier, and Lavalley are each engaged to supply 25,000f. It is certain that on either side of the strait many persons will contribute a larger or smaller sum to the necessary capital. It only requires a little goodwill on the part of the French Administration, and a slight change of the ideas of the English Parliament on subjects of monopoly and competition, to give us in five years direct communication between Paris and London.

The emptiness of London seems likely to be relieved by visits from various kinds of insects. Not only are the ants coming in myriads, but swarms of mosquitoes have, it is said, appeared in the precincts of Westminster Palace since the prorogation of Parliament. Several persons in the Palace yard have been severely bitten by them, and they have even invaded the sacred precincts of the abbey, entering the houses in the cloisters and making themselves most unpleasant by their attentions. A correspondent writes the following letter to the *Times* on the presence of these pests in the metropolis:—"Sir,—I do not pretend to say that there were on the night of Aug. 21 more than two mosquitoes in the metropolis, but as to the existence of two I am quite ready to depose on oath, not as to the best of my belief, but as to my actual positive knowledge. On that night I slept in a highly placed room in a very large hotel not far from the Victoria Station—the word 'slept' being applicable solely to the acts of undressing, getting into bed, and lying down, for scarcely had I closed my eyes before I was roused from preliminary dozings into clear consciousness by a puncture on my hand over the knuckle, which was followed by a live itchiness, and the latter symptom was speedily extended to forehead, knuckles, and wrists, so that I got up, lighted a candle, and proceeded to search for creeping things to which I attributed my *malaise*. There were none visible, nor were there any traces of them about, and after friction with *eau de cologne* of the irritated hand I was preparing to woo the gentle goddess, when close to my ear came the familiar 'bizz' of the unmistakable mosquito, which I listened to in breathless wonder till the bizz ceased, and there was just that feathery touch one can feel when watching for it, of the wretch's wings as he alights. Then came the insinuating puncture, followed by the abortive loud-sounding slap on the spot attacked, which all mosquito-hunters know well, and then the useless stratagems and the incessant assaults, till in desperation I got up again and sought my persecutor's face to fade—I heard two bizzes distinctly. As I had to start by a very early train, I had not much time left to hunt them up by day light, but there, quite bloated, hung one from the valance of the curtains, about 10ft. above me, and as I made a desperate swipe at it with my umbrella it sailed away with its legs hanging down, as a gorged mosquito will do, and clung to another certain quite beyond me, but close to an aldermanic-looking 'mustik,' in company with which it had revelled in my blood. As to the facts, you may believe them as positive.—W. H. R."

Italy is by no means a Paradise. A recent letter from Naples, in the *Borsenzeitung* says, that brigandage in Sicily is daily assuming larger dimensions. "Italy is perhaps the only State," says the correspondent, "in the whole of the civilized world where a band of robbers spread over a territory of hundreds of square miles is regularly organized, and pursues its misdeeds under the very eyes of the authorities. . . . . The strength of Sicilian brigandage lies in the Maffia, an unseen institution, which, however, makes itself generally felt, and in which are concentrated the threads of the brigand organization. This institution contains hundreds of thousands of members whose chief object is to afford mutual support in their expeditions. The Maffia protects its members with the dagger of the assassin. It generally prevents the prosecution and capture of criminals by placing obstacles in the way of the authorities; and when one of its members is captured notwithstanding its efforts it prevents his condemnation by its influence on the witnesses and jurors, who fear the dagger of the Maffia. The cases in which the jurors have sufficient courage to pronounce a verdict of guilty against a brigand are exceedingly rare, and the consequence is that most of the brigands who are brought before a court of justice are acquitted. When this is not the case the terrified population usually learn a few days after that some of the jurors have been attacked by assassins and either strangled or severely wounded [illegible]. Even in Palermo itself the influence exercised by the Maffia is enormous, and it not unfrequently happens that a stranger is accosted in the streets by a brigand and compelled, under threats of assassination, to pay a considerable sum by way of ransom. He can, it is true, give his assailant into custody to the nearest carabiniere; but he will not do so if he is wise, for he will in that case probably be murdered within the next forty-eight hours. The Government has attempted to put down this terrible scourge by increasing the military force in the island, but in vain. The only effectual means of crushing brigandage would be to suspend the system of trial by jury, and proclaim the island in a state of siege. Political considerations have hitherto prevented the Government from taking this course. The Minghetti Ministry is not favourably looked upon by a great part of the population, and being conscious of the distrust it inspires, it feared to take a decisive step which might have led to dangerous misconstructions. But under present circumstances the proclamation of a state of siege is an absolute necessity. The Government, however, cannot do this without the sanction of the Chamber, as it is by no means sure of obtaining a majority; and it is therefore almost certain that the present lamentable state of things in Sicily will continue a few months longer, when it will be more difficult to apply a remedy than it is now. In order to do something meanwhile for the security of the people, the Government has asked the prefects of Sicily whether they [illegible] military reinforcements necessary. The prefect of Palermo has replied that he will not be able to put down the Maffia with the whole of the Italian army so long as the brigands can claim constitutional rights."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 28TH AUGUST.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Commander Barlow, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English mails of the 28th ult. on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Broughton.
Mr Parry.
Mr Emmett.
Mr Wood.
Mr Almeida.
Mr Arlore Griffiths.
Mr Gillespie.
Mrs Lewis, daughter and ayah.
Dr Valentiner.
Dr Adolfe.
Dr Reiman.
Mr Eckle.
Mr Deuchmüller.
Mr Kardalz.

FROM VENICE.

Dr Arnott.
Captain Prothero.
Mr and Mrs Flood.
Mr Tucker.
Mr Hannah.
Mr Hanley.
Mr Maitland.
Mr Stokes.
Mr Turner.
Mr Blodwell.

FROM ADEN.

Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw.
5 Natives.
Mrs Decosta and infant.

The s. s. Nizam experienced light winds and fine weather throughout the voyage. At 8 A.M., on the 15th, spoke a dismasted bugalow E. S. E of Lt. and 45 miles from the Gulf of Cutch, bound to Bombay, not requiring assistance.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, August 28.)

The French President has been making a tour through the principal cities and towns of France, in all of which he has been respectfully received.

The news from Spain this week is unimportant. The recognition of the Government by Russia has not yet taken place. The report of an offensive and defensive alliance between Germany and Spain is without foundation.

The Brussels Conference has adjourned for a few days, but its final sitting is announced to take place on Aug. 29. The proceedings have been carried on with great secrecy.

A new Cabinet has been formed in Holland, which has met with the approval of the King.

The Turkish Government are negotiating fresh loans with the Imperial Ottoman Bank to a very considerable amount.

There is a rumour from the United States of a movement to promote the election of General Grant to the Presidency for the third time.

The Spanish Government are pressing their claim for indemnity in the Virginius affair. A fresh outbreak among the negroes is reported from Tennessee.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Balmoral on August 21. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed at the public being shut out from the platforms of most of the stations where the royal train stopped on its journey. This has, however, been explained by a statement in the papers that the delicate state of Prince Leopold's health rendered privacy very desirable. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are to visit the Queen at Balmoral next month.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has gone to Germany; and the Princess, with the royal children, are at Denmark.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany have left England for Germany.

The Empress of Austria and the Prince of the Asturias are in England on a short visit.

There is a report that Mr. Disraeli has received instructions to select a suitable spot in Ireland for a royal residence.

The postage on newspapers to India and China, *via* Southampton, will be reduced to 1d. per four ounces, on September 1.

The funeral of Bishop Sumner took place at Hale Church, near Farnham, on August 21.

The Directors of the Bank of England have reduced the rate of discount from [illegible] per cent.

A severe shock of earthquake has been felt [illegible] Rico.

The Brazilian ironclad Independencia still lies in the Thames in a most perilous condition. It is feared she will have to be broken up.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Mr. Alderman Challis; Professor Grant, F. R. S.; W. H. W. Betty; the Hon. H. J. Ball, late judge at Hongkong; Lieut.-Col. J. F. Gates, J.P. for Durham; H. Gunn, late of the Agra Bank; E. Gibson, J.P. for Devon; T. Jones, J.P. for Radnorshire; Kenny Meadows; [illegible] Dobell; J. H. Foley, R.A.; Capt. C. H. Ball, [illegible] Fusilier Guards.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
[illegible]	0 65	1 43	0 57
[illegible] registered	76 95	51 80	74 [illegible]
Grand Total	77 60	53 23	75 13

BOMBAY DOCKS—MODY BAY v. ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

On Monday afternoon, a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the Fort. There was an unusually large attendance of members. [illegible] occupied the chair. Proceedings commenced shortly after three.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I rise with the intention of endeavouring to persuade this meeting not to accept the resolutions before [illegible] their present form, and I believe and think that when you have heard all that is to be said upon the subject you will agree with me that some change is not only desirable but absolutely necessary. The first proposed change to which I will draw your attention is one so reasonable that I think even the promoters of the present resolutions will concur in it. It is that the words "or Secretary of State" in the 4th resolution be expunged, so that the Chamber will only have power to go to the Government of India with respect to the matter referred to. You must all be aware of the fact that in consequence of the Government of India having in the coolest and most deliberate manner accepted an overwhelming debt on behalf of the trade of the port it has been necessary during the last five years to go over and over again to the Government for great financial concessions. I am sure also that you all know that these applications have been received in the most considerate and generous spirit. Indeed, the Government of India have granted almost everything that has been asked for on behalf of the trade of Bombay. This fourth resolution is intended to back up a request made by the Port Trustees for a further great concession. That request was made such a short time ago that I think it is extremely doubtful whether it has yet reached the hands of the Government of India, because such communications must go through the Bombay Government, and you are aware that sometimes it takes a very long time to transfer a document from one Government to another, and until we see some reason to believe that the Government of India, instead of being liberal and considerate as in the past, intend to be hard-fisted and grinding in all their dealings with the trade of this port, I think it would be a mistake if we were to go to the Secretary of State over their heads. It would in fact be extremely discourteous to do so. We have no reason to believe that this resolution will not be received by the Government of India in the same liberal spirit with which all other recommendations of the same nature have been received. If the Government of India refuse to grant our request or any modification of it, then perhaps it may be advisable for us to instruct the Committee of this Chamber to appeal to the Secretary of State on behalf of the trade of the port, but until such a necessity does occur I am sure you will agree with me that it is desirable not to run the risk of disturbing the cordial relations that exist between us and the Government of India by putting anything in this resolution which might be looked upon as a kind of threat. The other change proposed is, that instead of re-commencing this interminable discussion about the site for docks, which has been going on for something like ten years past, we should agree to bury our differences and memorialise the Secretary of State with regard to the matter upon which we are all agreed—namely, that a dock of some kind is urgently needed in Bombay. I therefore propose to omit resolutions B and C, and that we shall merely pass the first resolution, which asks the Secretary of State to examine the Mody Bay and Elphinstone plans and give a decision [illegible] as soon as possible. I think we can fairly [illegible] upon it, that everything that possibly can be said with regard to the two sites—that every argument and suggestion that can be brought to bear upon the question—will be laid before the Secretary of State, and considered by him before he gives his decision. The advantage of this Chamber refraining from advocating one site over another is manifold. We shall, as I have said, avoid opening up again an interminable discussion; and at the same time we shall get what we all agree we want—a dock—very much sooner than if we display a partisanship before Lord Salisbury. You will also be saved from occupying a very unfortunate position, and save yourselves from running the risk of disturbing the friendly relations that exist between the trade of the port and the Government of India. Indeed, I maintain that this is the only course which the Chamber can honourably adopt. I use the word "honourably" advisedly, and by briefly recapitulating a few facts I will prove my point. You are all aware that about five years ago the Government of India, greatly to the surprise of many people, made an offer for and bought the Elphinstone property for a sum approaching two millions sterling. About a year afterwards the trade was surprised and disappointed to find that the Bunder Fees Act was introduced, and that it was the intention of the purchasers of the property to make the cost of that property and many others fall upon the trade. That Act gave the local Government power to levy taxation in all directions, as our Chairman has already described. Naturally the trade became greatly alarmed and the Committee of the Chamber which I joined in October 1870 immediately applied to the Government of Bombay for further information on the subject as it was well-known that negotiations had been going on for some time between them and the Government of India. All our applications to the local Government were, however, in vain; and the consequence was that 2½ years after the purchase of the Elphinstone property was completed a meeting of this Chamber and the mercantile community of Bombay generally was held, at which it was decided that as we could not get any information from the Government of Bombay we should apply for it to the Government of India. We did so, and the information we required was placed in our hands without the least delay. Having got the correspondence that passed between the two Governments, we found that the Government of Bombay had been urging the Government of India to buy the Elphinstone property on the ground that if it were left in the hands of a private company like the Elphinstone Company a dangerous monopoly of the foreshore trade would be placed in the hands of private individuals. Permission to purchase the property was thereupon given to the Bombay Government, but the permission was conditional, the local Government being [illegible] told that the whole of the purchase money as well as all the other money spent in the harbour since 1871 was to be a charge upon the trade, that 4½ per cent. interest must be paid upon the capital, that the capital must be repaid within thirty years, and that the trade must be taxed so as to make good the income required by the Government of India in respect of the interest payable annually upon the purchase of the estate. We find, however, that the Government of Bombay was so overjoyed that they eagerly bought the property regardless of consequences, and without asking the opinion either of this Chamber or any other body of merchants as to the possibility or wisdom of carrying out the terms. It was not until many months afterwards that the mistake of the Government of Bombay was seen, and that the local Government had to go before the Government of India, and say, in substance, "We are utterly unable to keep to our bargain. We have made arrangements to tax the trade in every direction and made all the old bunders that used to be free no longer free, but still we are unable to raise the requisite money either by hook or by crook." Look now at the Government of India's conduct in dealing with this confession and contrast it with the behaviour of the Government of Bombay to the trade. While complaining of the Government of Bombay's conduct in leading them to believe that they could raise the necessary annual interest, they nevertheless said at the same time that if it could be proved that the payment of the interest and the repayment of the capital would be unfairly heavy on the trade of the port, they would make concessions. Since that time they have made one concession after another until at last they have reduced the interest-bearing debt considerably, and the latest correspondence between the Port Trustees and the Government of India shows that they are still extremely likely to take into consideration any reasonable proposals for further remissions. Another thing we ascertained was, that the Government of India stipulated for a Port Trust, and that on that Board the mercantile community should be largely represented. We saw also that the Government of India, in order to improve the value of the Elphinstone property, had been thinking of carrying out the construction of a dock or basin upon the property, which was the original intention of the Government of Bombay in purchasing the property. In order to make inquiries into the feasibility of the project, Colonel Fraser, on the recommendation, I believe, of the Secretary of State, came down to Bombay from the Government of India to look into the engineering features of the scheme just at the time we got hold of this correspondence. These facts being all before them, the Committee of which I was a member and which also numbered among its members Captain Henry and Mr. Forbes, discussed the matter at great length and came to the conclusion that if they should bring forward some programme which would meet with the unanimous approval of the Chamber it would carry great weight with the Government of India. We agreed that as by the Bunder Fees Act the Bombay Government still had ample power to tax as they chose without consulting the mercantile community, and, moreover, the Elphinstone property was still being managed by the Public Works Department, we should ask the Bombay Government to bring out the Port Trust Act in order that nothing might be hidden, and that everything concerning the trade of the port might be better managed than it would be by the Public Works Department, which led the Bombay Government into the scrape originally. As regards the Dock scheme we said—"It is admitted on all hands that a dock or deep water basin is urgently wanted, and as five years have already elapsed since the Mody Bay project was recommended and yet nothing has been done, it will be better on the whole that we should agree to recommend the construction of the Elphinstone Docks provided the Government of India would construct them at their own risk and make the trade pay only for using them when completed." We printed these suggestions, circulated them, sent copies to the newspapers, and waited for three weeks, and then we called a meeting. After some discussion the recommendations of the Committee of the Chamber were unanimously accepted by the very large meeting which met here in June, 1872. When the Viceroy was expected in Bombay in November of the same year another meeting of the Chamber was held to discuss the same subject, the same result was arrived at, and the Committee of the Chamber were unanimously instructed to [illegible] the Viceroy and urge him to carry out the Elphinstone dock, but not to charge the trade with the whole of the expenses. After we saw the Viceroy I believe there was a meeting of the Executive Council of the Government of India held in Bombay at which the whole matter was discussed, when, I believe, the head of the Public Works Department and others who were opposed to the scheme had an opportunity of stating their views. The result was that the Government of India agreed to give money for the docks on favourable terms and to carry out the project if their engineers recommended the plan as feasible. But the Bombay Government suggested delay for another space of time until the constitution of a Port Trust Board and that Board had had an opportunity of reporting. This Port Trust was not constituted till eight months afterwards, but as soon as it came into existence the members were asked to report upon the Dock scheme, which they did, giving their decision in favour of the Elphinstone scheme. Then when the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay were passing through Agra in November last year a sort of semi-official meeting of the Executive Council was held, and at the suggestion of the Government of India several members of the Bombay Port Trust were asked to attend at Agra in order that Lord Northbrook might have the benefit of listening to an oral discussion. Accordingly Colonel Kennedy, Colonel Ballard, the President of the Trust, Mr. LeMesurier, and Mr. Ormiston proceeded to Agra. I believe everything was then heard by the Government of India that could be urged for or against the scheme, and it was eventually decided that it should be gone on with. It may be asked, why has the scheme not been proceeded with? The answer is that the Government of Bombay again stands in the way; or rather perhaps it would be more correct to say that the Public Works Department stands in the way, because it is a notorious fact that the head of that Department, who had such a conspicuous part in the purchase of the Elphinstone property, had minuted against the Elphinstone Dock a year or two before the Port Trust came into existence. What is the objection urged by that Department? That, judging from an engineering and trade point of view, it is very doubtful whether the Elphinstone estate is the better site—that is to say, gentlemen, that the property which the Public Works Department persuaded the Government of Bombay to purchase for about two millions sterling five years ago was bought under a total misapprehension of the merits of the case—that, in fact, the Public Works Department made a mistaken recommendation and led the country into what, if the arguments it used be correct, was a most disastrous calamity. I feel tempted to answer some of the objections which were urged to the Elphinstone scheme at the last meeting; but all things considered, I believe you will agree with me that it is better I should not, because others would follow on one side or another, and the discussion would be interminable. The case stands generally thus. As regards any dock, railway, canal, or any other public scheme, it is utterly hopeless to expect anything like unanimity of opinion, especially from an engineering point of view. All that you can obtain hope from is that two or three men who have had great experience and have a name to lose stake their reputation upon the scheme. As regards the Elphinstone site, Colonel Fraser, Mr. Ormiston, and Mr. LeMesurier have said that the Elphinstone site is the proper one. Other engineers have not said that it is impossible to make a dock there. On the contrary, they admit that the plans are perfectly feasible, and that the scheme can be carried out for the sum estimated by Mr. Ormiston. I repeat that you cannot expect engineers to be unanimous upon every scheme. When Stephenson determined to run his first locomotive, the Rocket, at twelve miles an hour, an engineer [illegible] who was opposed to him said he would eat the wheels [illegible] for breakfast next morning if the trial succeeded. When the Suez Canal was proposed to be made some eminent English engineer said the [illegible] was absurd, that the Canal would never be made and that it could not be kept open. So I say with regard to the Elphinstone project, the concurrence of opinion that already exists in its favour is as great as we could reasonably expect upon such a scheme. The Chairman has suggested that we should bring out two more engineers from home to examine the plans and study the tides of Bombay Harbour. But it seems to me that we have already had a plethora of engineering opinion. We have already had Hog Island, Butcher's Island, Colaba, the Flats, and almost every conceivable site suggested for docks, and if you brought out more men perhaps they would discover some new site that nobody ever thought of. It seems to be thought that the Mody Bay Committee reported entirely in favour of that place as a site for docks. Now, what they said in reality was that both sites were equally favourable, and as there was deeper water at Mody Bay, and consequently the approach would be less difficult to make and they preferred a dock on public land instead of private property. That objection to the Elphinstone site is of course now removed. I would ask you to remember, that to say that the Mody Bay site would be the better is only a theory, whereas already a very large trade is conducted upon the Elphinstone property. Three-fourths of the imports by large craft pass over the estate. Nearly all the grain and seed business is done there, and one-third of the cotton that reaches Bombay would be shipped there if it were not for the present absurd arrangements regarding which I hope to have an opportunity of addressing you at some future time. Moreover, you have the fact that the Elphinstone property holders must have thought that the estate was the proper site for docks and for carrying on business operations or they would not have spent so much money on it. Again, the Port Trustees have reported in favour of it. At the last meeting of this Chamber allusion was made to the Port Trustees, and it was contended that Harbour Commissioners at home would have acted very differently from the Port Trustees; but it seems to me that men of honour would do precisely as the Port Trustees have done. They would have decided as they judged best for all interests concerned, and that is just what the Trustees did. Another argument was used about the native craft. We have only one nautical man, Captain Giles, upon the Committee of the Port Trust, and he said that that objection about the native craft was all rubbish, and that there was such ample space in the harbour that no difficulty would be found in arranging for their accommodation and yet leave a free channel to the Elphinstone dock. In fact to say that there is no room for the native craft is something like saying there is no room in the sea for the vessels there. There is in fact a very great deal to be said for both sites. I think therefore you will agree with me that it is better to memorialise the Secretary of State upon the one thing upon which we all agree—that a dock is wanted. There is one more matter to which I wish to draw your attention, the confirmation of my statement that you cannot honourably pass these resolutions. I wish to show you what the Government of India thinks upon the subject, according to their letter dated the 7th April, 1874:—

"Next, the Bombay Government refers to its former proposal of a mixed Committee, and adds that of a Committee of Engineers to consider the Elphinstone Basin scheme. But I am to state that for all purposes the Governor General in Council will be satisfied with the report of the Port Trust Commissioners themselves. They have their own able engineer, Mr. Ormiston, and also numbering amongst their members, Colonel Ballard, Colonel Hancock, and Mr. LeMesurier—all competent engineers. If any serious difference of opinion should arise amongst these gentlemen, it might be advisable for the Government of India to refer to other authorities; but the occasion has not arisen as yet.

"Lastly, the Bombay Government suggests a reference to the Secretary of State and to professional authorities to be selected by him. In the absence of an application to this effect from the Port Trust Commissioners, it does not appear to the Governor-General in Council that this is necessary or desirable. The Governor-General of India would wish the Commissioners to manage their own business as much as possible themselves, subject only to the general control of the Bombay Government, and, if necessary, of the Viceroy in Council. In this case, the general scheme having been approved by the latter authority, the Port Trust Commissioners may be left to work out the details subject to such general control.

"But as the matter of the construction of a steamer basin or basins was specially referred by Her Majesty's Government to the present Viceroy, and as His Excellency in Council is fully satisfied of the propriety of undertaking the scheme approved by the Government of India, both financially and (subject to examination of details) in an engineering point of view, the Government of India cannot consent to any delay in the preliminary arrangements for commencing work, presuming that the Port Trust Commissioners are willing to go on.

"I am further to state that it is now nearly two years since His Excellency Lord Northbrook satisfied himself, by careful enquiry on the spot, of the right course to pursue in regard to these works, and yet nothing has been done. The Governor-General in Council has every respect for the opinion of the Bombay Government and of those who differ from the conclusions arrived at by the Government of India, but he trusts that after a controversial question of this kind has been largely discussed, and after the chief authority entrusted with the decision has come to a final conclusion, all will accept the decision arrived at, although it may be contrary to their own views. Unless this be done, time must be wasted in useless correspondence, and affairs cannot be managed with that energy which is essential to success.

"The Governor-General in Council looks to the Bombay Government and its officers to act in this spirit, and feels satisfied that if they will do so, no serious delay need take place in carrying the settlement of this long-pending question to a practical conclusion in the energetic prosecution and early completion of the work decided on."

Now, gentlemen, I ask you whether in the face of that letter you can honourably appeal to the Secretary of State and ask him to annul what the Viceroy has done at your special recommendation? Rightly or wrongly we agreed to ask him to construct the Elphinstone Dock, and not to saddle the cost of the Dock upon the trade unless the venture proved a success, and he consented; yet the proposition before us is actually to go to the Secretary of State and ask him to snub the gentlemen who now constitute the Government of India for giving us what we asked for. I think that every dictate of honour and courtesy is opposed to our pursuing such a course. I ask you even whether it would be good policy to adopt such a resolution. For five years past the Government of India have been our good friends, and up to the present time we have every indication that they desire to maintain the friendly relations which have hitherto existed between us. We must remember that we have everything to hope for from the Government of India, and virtually nothing from the Government of Bombay. The local Government has no power over a rupee for harbour works here, and all concessions you wish to receive must be from the Government of India—the very people whom you now propose to insult! This is a strong term, but no other fits the case more accurately. I do hope that after the remarks I have made you will take the reasonable propositions I have made into your favourable consideration, and refuse to commit the Chamber to the course which is now suggested. I am not interested to the extent of a single pie in any property in the Fort, Colaba, or any other part of the island, and after a careful study of the question for three or four years I am now speaking my honest conviction of what will be best for the interests of the trade of Bombay. With these remarks I beg to propose the amendments I have already referred to. (Applause.)

Mr. W. G. Hall (Nicol and Co.)—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I beg to second the amendment proposed by Mr. Bythell. Although I am very unwilling to allude to any old stories in connection with the treatment by the Bombay Government of the harbour of this city, yet I feel that we cannot do justice to the subject before us without referring to some of these old stories. But I must first congratulate my friend Mr. Forbes on the great improvement he has suddenly discovered in the Government of Bombay. Formerly he used to think that Government needed reform, but now it seems he thinks quite differently. The Scotch poet Burns said of a certain personage that even the "deil might tak' a thought and men'," and I am sure we would all be happy to think with Mr. Forbes that the Bombay Government has improved; but I for one cannot agree that there has been any such wonderful change as he has discovered. On the contrary, I am sorry to say that I think that Government is only following in the present instance its old footsteps, and that it is consistent only in inconsistency. I object to this Chamber closing an alliance with the Government of Bombay in this matter in antagonism to the Government of India, for I think that would be unsafe and unwise, in fact an unholy alliance. (Laughter.) I desire specially to guard myself against saying anything disrespectful of the Government of Bombay, but I think it behoves every member of this Chamber to consider well all that has taken place with reference to the trade of this port and our harbour before he enters into any alliance with the Government of Bombay in opposition to the Government of India. Look at what has happened during the last ten years with regard to our foreshore and the local Government. Begin at the top of the Harbour and come down. First, look at Mazagon. Availing themselves of a time of great excitement, the Bombay Government took forty lakhs from the Mazagon Land Company for the right of reclamation and concession of foreshore, and a great loss has been inflicted upon members of the commercial community by that bargain. Come farther down, to the Elphinstone property. The Elphinstone Company had to pay the price (about 60 or 70 lakhs of rupees) of making Waree Bunder for the concession of the foreshore granted to them. Coming to Mody Bay, we find that an enormous sum was expended on that part of the foreshore, with what result every one can see. Coming still further down, to the Gun Carriage site, we have the fact before us that, entering into the spirit of speculation, the Bombay Government refused to sell that site, not because they did not want to do so, but because they did not think the price they were offered was big enough. No thanks, I say, to the Bombay Government that that property was not also saddled upon the trade of Bombay. Then let us go to the other side of the island—to Back Bay. The unfortunate Back Bay Company was fostered by the Government of Bombay, and but for the remonstrances of the Government of India this Government would have been a shareholder in the Company. We all know what disasters followed that undertaking. True, we have now the Queen's Road, and some minor conveniences; yet I say that the advantages are insignificant compared with the money that was spent upon the Back Bay property—money which might have been much more advantageously expended upon drainage and many other important wants of the city. But come to closer quarters and speak about the conduct of the Government of Bombay with reference to the Elphinstone site. That Government changed their tactics, when they resolved to buy back what they gave away, and they have changed them again with reference to the dock question. When they purchased the Elphinstone property their intentions were quite clear and distinct. I was here at the time, and therefore know a good deal of what transpired. I know that the intentions of the Government were to carry out the original schemes of the Elphinstone Company. [illegible] say so myself, but many gentlemen [illegible] him have told me that he [illegible] effect. This matter, however, is beyond mere hearsay, for on the 27th November 1871 the following remarkable passage occurs in a despatch signed by Colonel Kennedy:—"I am directed to point out, that although the required wharfage accommodation will certainly [illegible] be provided for the trade of the port, if the expenditure be limited as the Government of India [illegible], yet that the main feature of the undertaking contemplated by the Elphinstone Company, and which His Excellency in Council from the first had in view—viz., providing for sea-going vessels of large tonnage deep-water basins in which they can load or discharge—is wholly lost sight of, and put aside, so far, it may be said, that for vessels of this description no improved accommodation whatever is obtained. They will still have to unload in the stream, subject to the same risk and expense as heretofore." And again—"To exemplify the position in which the decisions of the Government of Bombay will thus place him, His Excellency in Council would point out that in the conveyance of the Musjid and Elphinstone basins, a very considerable amount of money has already been expended. It is for the present contemplated to complete the Musjid Basin only, and the decision of the Government of India will leave the works connected with both these basins in a position from which no revenue can be derived for years to come—in fact till a surplus revenue is obtained to meet the interest of the sums to be expended in their completion. His Excellency in Council would submit that this would be unjust to the trade of Bombay, and certainly was never contemplated either by the Government of India or himself. His Excellency in Council never supposed that in taking over expected works from the Elphinstone Company he was expected to assent to their being left incomplete and should be called on to provide for the interest of past expenditure from other sources." You will therefore see it was perfectly clear that in buying this estate the Government of Bombay intended to carry out the schemes of the Elphinstone Company. At the time they bought the Elphinstone estate they already had possession of Mody Bay, and it is reasonable to suppose that if Mody Bay possessed great advantages as a site for docks they would have been patent to the local Government. When I was connected with the Elphinstone property I can remember that the construction of a dock in Mody Bay was held over our heads as a whip of scorpions. Yet that dock never was constructed, and I believe it was because the Bombay Government saw difficulties there which would not present themselves on the Elphinstone site. When the Port Trust was formed the question of docks arose, and the Trustees recommended the construction of the Elphinstone Dock first. But prior to this the Dock Committee of the Port Trust had proposed the construction of the Elphinstone Dock and the Mody Bay Dock. Colonel Ballard and Colonel Hancock favoured the construction of a small dock first, and the Government of Bombay immediately took up that suggestion. Subsequently the small dock scheme was negatived, and Mr Kittredge's scheme for a dock on the Elphinstone estate was at last adopted. Difficulties as to the channel were then raised, but these were got over, and the dock plan laid before a Committee of the Trust. But here the Bombay Government raised a new difficulty about the mode of paying interest on the capital. They wished it to be clearly understood whether in the event of the estimated revenue proving insufficient to pay the interest on capital the Trustees were to be at liberty to tax the trade to make up the deficiency. As I understand the correspondence the Government of India finally agreed that if the maximum rates fixed failed to meet the interest the deficit would be borne by the Supreme Government. Mr. Bythell has referred to the meeting at Agra. We all know that a great deal of discussion took place there, but it is singular that this same question about Mody Bay was never raised there by the Government of Bombay. It seems to me very extraordinary that the Bombay Government should go on for so many years discussing this question without letting the Government of India know earlier that they had awakened to a sense of the great superiority of Mody Bay as a site for docks. I do not wish to ascribe motives, but I repeat I am quite unable to account for this new move of the local Government—why they have started this new hare. When we remember how the Bombay Government has been acting I say it will not be wise if this Chamber agrees to enter into an alliance with it as against the Supreme Government. I happened to be in England when the correspondence took place between the Governments of India and Bombay relative to the debt of the Port Trust, and the universal verdict of all I met and who were acquainted with the matter was that the Government of India had behaved very well and the local Government very badly. I therefore ask you, gentlemen, to pause before you commit yourselves to resolutions which will have the effect of making you stand by the Government of Bombay. I know who my friends are in this matter, and I am for my part ready to stick to them. We have heard it argued here that the superiority of Mody Bay over the Elphinstone estate as a site for a dock is unmistakable. I do not agree with my friend the chairman in that contention. He seemed to think Mody Bay's superiority arises from two causes—the first, that it is of easier access for vessels, and the second, that it is more convenient for the piece-goods trade. I quite agree that a short channel is always better than a long one, other things being equal. But really, gentlemen, shipowners after all do not care so much for short channels. In the Clyde there is a channel about twenty miles long leading to Glasgow. At the mouth of the river Greenock is situated, and although it possesses two railways—the Caledonian and the South-western—and excellent accommodation for discharging cargo, yet many shipowners send their vessels up to Glasgow by the river. Look at the Cardiff Docks, the channel to which is a mile and three-quarters long, or to Buenos Ayres, where there is a twelve-mile channel being made up to the docks. You must also admit that to take a vessel into a dock through the Elphinstone channel would not be so troublesome as it would be to take it into the London Docks. The chairman also contended that if he had a damaged bale of [illegible]-goods it would be more handy for him to run down to Mody Bay than to the Elphinstone estate. The answer to that is that it is always much easier for a merchant to go to his goods than for goods to come to the merchant; it is easier for Mahomet to go to the mountain than for the mountain to come to Mahomet. I would remind you, however, that the trade in piece-goods has not been increasing very rapidly of late in Bombay. In 1859 Calcutta imported 160 million yards of plain cotton, yet fourteen years afterwards we find its imports had risen to 607 millions. On the other hand, Bombay which in [illegible] imported 265 million yards imported only 299 millions in 1873, Calcutta increasing 32 per cent., whilst this market only increased by 1[illegible] per cent. Looking at what is going on in Bombay I think it is impossible not to feel, that although the enterprise of Lancashire manufacturers may keep alive this trade, yet in the main they will never make piece-goods the most important element in Bombay trade. At present the tonnage of piece-goods is exceedingly small in Bombay, being only about 70,000 tons a year. That amount out of a total trade of 600,000 tons does not afford a sufficient reason for constructing a dock upon any particular site. What you have to look to is where the bulk of the heavy trade is done, and there is not a shadow of a doubt that that place is the Elphinstone estate. I do not think that my friend the chairman was correct in some of his facts. He said he would not take [illegible] although he had been offered them at [illegible] am sure several members of this Chamber [illegible] to that conclusion. I know that at [illegible] there has been a large importation of g[illegible] of the low bunder fees, and owing to [illegible] modation the packages are stored where [illegible] I think you will agree that so far as [illegible] of the town is concerned a dock at [illegible] would be quite as convenient as one in [illegible] time ago Mr. Manson, the able Secretary [illegible] Trust, made some remarks upon this subject [illegible] read:—"Piece-goods are at present stored [illegible] the Colaba Company's warehouses, [illegible] dealers, when they are carted to [illegible] Mombadevi; for European impor[illegible] direct to up-country buyers, but [illegible] native merchants. Were wet docks built [illegible] that European importers would prefer to [illegible] downs near the place of landing, and [illegible] near to the places of business of their [illegible] native dealers, rather than to cart goods from the Elphinstone Dock to the Fort and Colaba, a distance of [illegible] to two miles, only to have goods carted [illegible] vicinity of the Elphinstone Dock [illegible] we find Captain Methven, who has always [illegible] all docks whatever in Bombay, express [illegible] that "warehouses will not be used, and goods will have to be stored throughout the native town [illegible] the people." So much for the piece-goods [illegible] ing which, you will agree with me, no [illegible] been adduced for a Mody Bay dock. [illegible] will show you where it would be most [illegible] to build your dock. Whilst the Committee [illegible] Trust were investigating this matter, [illegible] figures from Mr. John Ryan, the able Traffic Manager of the Port Trust, and these showed that from 1st April 1872 to the 31st March 1873, the total amount of goods imported in square-rigged vessels and steamers was 531,000 tons; goods imported by country craft in the stream, 115,000 tons; and of the goods imported by square-rigged vessels 219,000 tons are landed at the Elphinstone estate and 75,000 tons by the country craft. Gentlemen, these figures speak for themselves. There has been no sufficient reason shown yet why this large amount of traffic should be turned away from a channel it has already entered. Moreover the G. I. P. Railway Company land over 100,000 tons of coals and materials. The Company have a fine goods station at Waree Bunder, and I know from their Agent that they would like to do their landing in close proximity to that station. When we come to the export trade, we find that about 425,000 tons are shipped from the Elphinstone estate of which 1[illegible],000 tons are cotton. The Colaba Company wharves figure for 123,000 tons of cotton and wool. Now, I ask you to consider the position of the cotton trade. It is at present, I believe, in a transition state. Hitherto it has been chiefly done at Colaba, because the [illegible] boats landed their cargoes there to be pressed; but you now see the up-country pressing trade going on from year to year. Last year, ending 30th June, 341,893 bales were pressed up-country; this year, there were 150,000 bales. It is impossible to [illegible] these figures. They show clearly how the trade is going. If you make your docks at Mody Bay the cotton trade will go there also, and you will have to pay for a haulage of two miles on every pound of cotton that goes to them; whereas that amount will be saved if you erect your docks on the Elphinstone estate. Haulage upon 150,000 tons of cotton is no trifling matter, and in these days of keen competition with America I think it behoves this Chamber to look very narrowly to every item of expenditure both in the shipping and the carriage of goods. I have alluded somewhat unwillingly to these details in favour of the Elphinstone site, because I do not wish to urge the Chamber to advocate any special site in addressing the Secretary of State. I think it necessary, however, to show that those who favour this site, as my friends Messrs. Bythell and Kittredge and I have done, on the Port Trust Board have some reasons to adduce for their conduct. I thoroughly agree with Mr. Bythell that it would be well for this Chamber to appear unanimous upon this subject—that is, that we want a dock upon the best site as soon as we can get it—and this will be the effect of omitting paragraphs B and C. As to Mr. Bythell's second amendment on resolution D, I [illegible] there can be no difference of opinion that it ought to be agreed to. (Applause.)

We are compelled by the arrival of the mail to hold over the remainder of the debate.

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BOMBAY.

OFFENCE AGAINST THE JAIL REGULATIONS.—Yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one Bahajee Ballajee was charged with having attempted to convey a bottle of liquor into the Common Jail on the 14th instant. He was upon conviction sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

DR. D. N. PARAKH, who has been studying at the University College, London, for being qualified for the Indian Medical Service, successfully passed his final examination in August last. There were fourteen vacancies, and twenty-eight candidates for the appointments. Dr. Parakh, however, was so fortunate as to come within the successful batch. Out of six Indians he was the only one who passed a creditable examination.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—MR. SCHROTTKY'S THIRD LECTURE.—This afternoon, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Mr. E. C. Schrottky will deliver his third lecture on the "Principles of Rational Agriculture," to commence at half-past 5 o'clock. He will speak of the nourishment of plants, how and whence they derive it, and of the influence of water and atmospheric air. Members are requested to attend. The lecture is open to the public, and natives who are interested in the furtherance of Indian agriculture are especially invited.

THEFT.—Yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Charles Pierre Guichet, purser of the s.s. Gwalior, charged two Mahomedans—Ahmed Abdool and Bichar Mohideen—the first with stealing on the previous day sixteen table-knives, the property of the P. and O. Co., and the second with aiding and abetting the offence. It appeared that the second steward of the vessel had noticed the defendants lurking about on the cargo deck, and afterwards observed the second defendant leave the ship in a tony. He thereupon arrested and searched the first prisoner, and found the knives carefully secreted about his waist. His Worship convicted and sentenced the first prisoner to four months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Common Jail, and discharged the second, as there seemed to be no direct evidence against him.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—Maxwell Johnson, a West Indian, and one of the crew of the B. S. Turkish Empire, was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper on a charge of having voluntarily caused William McGill, another of the crew, grievous hurt on the 29th of July last.

William McGill said—I am an able seaman on board the ship Turkish Empire. I know the prisoner. He is an able seaman on board the same ship. The ship left North Shields, bound for Bombay, about the middle of June last. I remember Wednesday the 29th day of July last. The ship was at sea on her way to Bombay. At 12 o'clock on that day I came down to dinner in the forecastle. I think all the men of the port watch were there. The prisoner, Stevens, Jones, and others were there. We were finishing our dinner when the prisoner called us, "Sons of b——s and sons of w——s." I said to the prisoner "Johnson, don't be using that language, you had better go on deck." The prisoner called me a "white livered son of a b——h," and said "if you don't go to your hammock I shall cut the guts out of you." The prisoner put his hand behind his chest, which was on the starboard side of the forecastle. The prisoner was sitting on the chest. He took his sheath knife in his left hand and drew the knife out of the sheath with his right: the knife was similar to this now shown to me (Exhibit A). He then got off his chest and came towards me quickly. He then made a thrust at me with his knife. I made a step back; my foot slipped and I fell down, and the prisoner on top of me. I called out and Stevens came to me. I then felt the prisoner pull the knife out of my left side. I then called out to Stevens that the prisoner had stabbed me. When I got on to my legs, I picked up a boot and hove it at the prisoner. Stevens and Jones took me aft to the captain. The captain dressed my wound. I then went forward to the forecastle, where I remained till [illegible] last. I afterwards made a statement to the captain in the presence of the prisoner—I do not remember on what day [illegible] the effects of the wound, but am able to attend to my work. I have always been on good terms [illegible] I charge the prisoner with voluntarily causing me grievous hurt.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—I cannot say if the boot I hove at you struck you or not. I did not hit you with a stick.

Henry Stevens was the next witness called, who deposed that he was in the forecastle on the 29th of July last. The prisoner had lost a pipe, and was desirous to know what "Son of a b——h" had stolen it. The prosecutor replied that there were no "sons of b——s" in the forecastle. The prisoner thereupon called the prosecutor "a white livered son of a b——h." The prosecutor and the prisoner then had some words together, when the former rushed upon the prosecutor, and drawing his sheath knife stabbed him in his left side. The prosecutor fell backwards upon a chest that was in the forecastle, and the prisoner fell upon him. The prosecutor here called out that he was stabbed, when Stevens went up and caught the prisoner by the back of his neck and attempted to pull him off. Subsequently the witness and another seaman carried the prosecutor away to the captain, who dressed the wound which was about an inch and a half wide. The captain next deprived the prisoner of his knife and caused him to be placed in irons, and on the arrival of the vessel in the harbour the prisoner was made over to the police.

James Whitmore—I am captain of B. S. Turkish Empire, now lying in harbour. The ship left Newcastle, bound for Bombay, on 13th June last. I know both the prosecutor and prisoner. They are both able seamen on board my vessel. I remember Wednesday, the 29th of July last. The ship was then somewhere off the Cape of Good Hope, on her way towards Bombay. At about one o'clock on that day the prosecutor was brought by Stevens and Jones into my cabin. I examined the prosecutor and noticed that he had a wound about an inch and three-quarters on [illegible]. It was bleeding profusely. I went upon deck and found the prisoner standing on the quarter-deck with this knife in his hand, which was [illegible]. I ordered the prisoner to give [illegible]. The prisoner gave me the knife, and [illegible] since. I made enquiries of the [illegible] placed in irons, and I kept [illegible] the vessel arrived in Bombay harbour [illegible] night of Saturday last, when [illegible] I made him over to the police. [illegible] the prosecutor's wound, and had much [illegible]. The prosecutor remained [illegible] up to the 16th of August, when [illegible] light work. The wound healed, [illegible], about the 20th of August.

[illegible] the case was adjourned till to-day [illegible] of Dr. Sidney Smith, as regards the [illegible] inflicted upon the prisoner.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was tried before Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury. The jury was composed as follows:—

SPECIAL JURY.

Henry Ford, Esq.
Walter Scott, Esq.
J. W. Scott, Esq.
J. Simpson, Esq.
A. Maitland, Esq.
William Bell, Esq.
Bahajee Kasinath, Esq.
Narayen [illegible], Esq.
Ruttonjee M. Wadia, Esq.
Cowasjee N. Lunjee, Esq.
Govind Vithal, Esq.
[illegible], Esq.

THE FUNNUSWADY MURDER.

Parashram Gunnesh, alias Rajaram, was charged with murder, in causing the death, on the 25th June last, in Funnuswady, of Doorgabaee, alias Ruckmabaee, a courtezan. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Budroodin defended the prisoner.

The prisoner asked that one-half the jury should be natives. The Advocate-General had no objection; and [illegible] were substituted for European jurors on the panel.

The Advocate-General stated the facts of the case to the jury. The enquiry on which the jury were about to enter concerned the death of Doorgabaee, alias Ruckmabaee, who lived in a house in Funnuswady. That she was murdered there could be no possible doubt, and the enquiry the jury had to make was, who committed the murder. On the night of the 24th June last, Doorgabaee was seen in her house by a woman living opposite to her. About 9 o'clock that night she bought some curds of a woman keeping a shop at the corner of Funnuswady and Thakurdwar lane. Up to midnight on the 24th June she was seen alive and in the enjoyment of her usual health. The next morning the police found her with her throat cut, and the Police Surgeon would tell the jury that she had met with a violent death. There could be no doubt that this unfortunate woman was murdered between midnight on the 24th and the morning of the 25th June. The case for the prosecution depended entirely upon circumstantial evidence. Doorga was a courtezan, and prisoner had been living with her as her paramour. It appears that for some years he has had no employment, certainly none for some months before the murder. He was evidently without resources. He had borrowed three rupees of a friend some time ago, but was unable to repay it except [illegible] instalments. It would be shown in evidence that [illegible] anxious to take a small stock of cloth for sale in [illegible] country and to establish himself there. The [illegible] circumstance was that, in order to gain this [illegible] had his eye upon Doorga's ornaments, and [illegible] succeeded, wished to start in a trade which he [illegible] contemplated engaging in. Doorga was a thin and by no means a powerful woman. She was not a person to offer resistance to violence, and she lived in a detached house which [illegible] a position where an attack might be made upon her without immediate discovery. The second floor was unoccupied, and on its sides it was not occupied by any body during the night. The house of the landlord was situated behind Doorga's, and between her house and his was a courtyard in which there is a well. The upper storey of Doorga's house contained only two rooms, the front one with two windows looking into the street, and the back room with one window looking into the courtyard. On the night of the murder the windows of the front room were open. In the back room, which was used as a cookroom, was a sort of sink, from which water passed by means of a pipe into the gutter which communicated with the public drain. On the night in question a neighbouring woman saw Doorga at the front window dressed in a black *sarree* and with the nosering and other ornaments she usually wore. The neighbour shut up her window and retired for the night. The evidence against the prisoner was this. He did not pass the night at Doorga's house, but at the house of one Vishnoo Punt in Thakurdwar lane. It was a curious place, this Vishnoo Punt's house, where people of all sorts went and rested there. About 1 a.m. prisoner went there with a bundle, which he gave to his friend Dinkur. Dinkur opened the bundle, counted the ornaments, and keeping the bundle in his charge retired for the night. During that night prisoner was seen by a man named Essoo near Doorga's house by the side of a firewood depot. The next evidence was that about 6 a.m. next morning he was looking out for a dhobie to get his clothes washed. An hour later he was seen going up alone into Doorga's house and returning after about half an hour. He was seen going into the house again about 8 or 9 o'clock and remaining there five or six minutes. He then went to Vishnoo Punt's house, and for the first time said that Doorga had been murdered. Afterwards instead of going to the police chowkey, which is in the same street, he went to the landlord of Doorga's house and informed him of the murder. It was subsequently to this that he went and gave information at the police chowkey. He went there and stood by for a few minutes, hesitating how to act and what to do, and then finally went and gave information. Nothing could have been simpler, said the learned advocate, than for the prisoner to have gone straight to the police chowkey and made a report of the murder. It was a very strong circumstance against prisoner that on that night and the following morning, he was seen by the side of the house and going up into and out of Doorga's house. If he was innocent, he would have gone direct to the police chowkey and given information of the murder. Another circumstance was his giving Doorga's ornaments to Dinkur at 1 a.m. He said a bad man was going to sleep for the night at Doorga's house, and therefore he had brought away her ornaments. It was, he said, one Wamonrao Shenvy living at Khetwady. Every effort was made by the police but no trace of the man could be obtained. The thing was the prisoner got up the story of the Shenvy for his taking away the ornaments with which he was anxious to proceed to his native country and start in business there. He was quite aware that suspicion would fall upon him; yet when he gave information of the murder to the police, he mentioned not a word of the murdered woman's ornaments being in his possession. It was not until he was questioned by a European police inspector where he passed the night, that he was reminded of the ornaments, and then he said "Oh, I forgot all about them. I gave them to Dinkur." Then it was that Dinkur gave up the ornaments to the police. In the back room of Doorga, the learned counsel forgot to mention, was found a gold wristlet stained with blood; and the padlock of her box was found lying on the ground with a bunch of keys in it. A wet dhotur, which was hung to dry, was also found in the back room, having evidently been washed in the sink. The water from the sink would run by the pipe into the gutter, and all trace of blood would be lost. It was the prisoner's dhotur which he must have washed in the sink of all marks of blood and left to dry. Beyond these circumstances there was no further evidence. It might be that some of the witnesses knew more than they stated before the magistrate, and the jury would have the benefit of any such omission. As to circumstantial evidence, the Advocate-General drew the attention of the jury to a recent case of murder, the proof of which rested on circumstantial evidence, and in which the trying judge remarked that "circumstances cannot lie, although oral evidence may." The learned counsel said he would leave the case in the hands of the jury, perfectly sure that, while on the one hand they would give prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt, they would not, on the other, by overstraining a doubt, allow a guilty person to escape.

Gunga, a singing and dancing girl living in Funnuswady, lived on the side of the street opposite Doorgabaee's. On the night on which the murder occurred, about 11 or 12 o'clock, she saw Doorga standing at one of her front windows and spoke to her. There was a light burning in Doorga's room, and witness could see her plainly. She had a dark sarree on and a nosering in her nose. Witness was talking to Doorga from her window about half an hour. There was nobody else in Doorga's room at that time. Witness closed her window and retired for the night. The next morning, about 7 o'clock, she opened her window and remained standing at it for some time. She then saw the prisoner Rajaram coming down the stairs of Doorga's house into the street, but noticed nothing peculiar about him. He went into the direction of Thakurdwar lane. Witness then went down and went up the staircase of Doorga's house, when she saw Doorga lying on the floor with something like blood on a mat. She thereupon returned to her house as she was alarmed. When she saw Rajaram coming down the stairs, he was going hurriedly, and as she knew that Doorga was unwell, she (witness) went to see her. Sepoys came to the house afterwards, but between this time and the prisoner's leaving the house, witness saw no one else going up into the house.

[illegible]abaee, woman, said that in June last she kept a milk shop at the corner of Funnuswady and Thakurdwar lane. She had known the prisoner and Doorgabaee about four years. Prisoner had been unemployed during that time. On the night before she died, Doorga came to witness's shop about 9 p.m. and bought some curds and cooked vegetables. She was in her usual health. She was suffering from asthma and cough, and was about forty years of age. Witness shut up her shop between 11 and 12 o'clock. At that time Doorga came to the shop, the door of which was closed, and asked for some milk. Witness said she had none; and Doorga went away. Next morning, when witness opened her shop, about 6 o'clock, she saw the prisoner sitting on the steps of the shop. She asked him "Why are you sitting here?" He said, "I am looking out for a dhobie; I want to give some clothes to wash." Witness paid no attention to prisoner's clothes at the time; he had no clothes with him other than those he was wearing. Witness asked prisoner what Doorgabaee was doing, and his reply was, "She is up." Witness asked him to go to her (Doorga's) house and send her back the pot in which she had taken vegetables the preceding night. That was the reason she enquired about Doorgabaee. The prisoner was sitting about half an hour on the steps of witness's shop.

Dinkur Mahadoo said—I was in the service of a contractor for some time, I am unemployed now. I know the prisoner for the last four years. He had an employment under a contractor at Shahpoor some years ago, and afterwards at Khandalla. I don't think he has had any employment since. Between April and June 1874 I was in the habit of seeing prisoner in the house of Vishwanath Bawa, where I live, I knew Doorgabaee about four years, during which time prisoner had been living with her. On the night of the 24th June last, about 9 o'clock, I saw prisoner in Vishwanath Bawa's room. There were four other men besides me and the prisoner. Prisoner left the house with me about a quarter past 9 o'clock, and we both went to the house of one Wamonrao in Funnuswady. We were there about an hour playing chess. We then went to one Gunnesh Punt, a milkman, in the same street. We went past Doorgabaee's house. We were at Gunnesh Punt's house till midnight, when we left. We went into the street together and then parted. Prisoner then went into the direction of Doorga's house, which is about twenty paces from Gunnesh Punt's. I went to my own house. In Vishwanath Bawa's room I found four persons sleeping. I played on a *sitar* (musical instrument) for about fifteen minutes. Prisoner came shortly afterwards with a bundle, which he handed to me. He told me to keep the ornaments for him, as he said "One Wamonrao Shenvy is coming to Doorga's house, he is a bad character; and I might lose my ornaments. Keep them with you and I'll take them away in a day or two." I took the bundle to my own room and opened it. (Describes the ornaments.) Their value may be Rs. 75 or Rs. 80. I kept the bundle near my bed and went into Vishwanath's room, where the prisoner was. I told him I had found four ornaments in the bundle. Prisoner was playing the seetar when I went into my own room to sleep. This was about half-past 12 o'clock. I got up that morning, the 25th June, about 7 o'clock. When I went into Vishwanath's room, I found the prisoner sleeping there. He got up whilst I was there. I next saw him about 9 o'clock. About 8 o'clock I saw prisoner being shaved in the verandah. About 9 o'clock while I was in the room, prisoner came from outside and called me. I and one Succaram went with him into the compound. He said, "Doorga's throat is cut, you make bachao of me," that is save me. He asked us to go with him to Doorga's house. I said he should give information to the police or the landlord, Narayen Sudoba. Prisoner, myself, and Succaram then went to the landlord's house, which is behind Doorga's separated by a courtyard in which there is a well. It is a small courtyard. The landlord accompanied us to Doorga's house. We found Doorga lying dead in the front room, with her throat cut. I saw blood on both sides of her body and on the mat. She had on a small white *sarree*. I did not notice if she had any ornaments on her. In the back room I saw a gold wristlet lying on the ground near a box. It had stains of blood upon it. I did not see any clothes hanging up in either of the rooms. The box had been opened by the prisoner while we were there. It was not [illegible]. Prisoner wanted to take out of it a red broadcloth cap. The padlock of the box was lying on the ground with a bunch of keys in the keyhole. The landlord told prisoner to go and give information to the police. Prisoner went and returned with a sepoy in about fifteen minutes. There is a police station at a distance of about 100 paces from Doorga's house. I waited in the street until the prisoner returned, and I then went to my house. About 11 o'clock prisoner and police officers came to my house. Prisoner pointed me out to the police saying, "This is Dinkur to whom I gave my ornaments to keep." I immediately brought the bundle and gave it to the police. Prisoner and the police then went away. About three weeks before this occurrence, I had a conversation with prisoner. He said he wanted to buy cloth for sale in his native country, which is near Sattara, and in return to bring corn for sale at Poona. He said he had become a family man—he was married last year—and that he should leave Doorga. I don't know if he had any money of his own. Some two years ago he borrowed three rupees of me, and repaid the amount in small instalments. I had not seen any money with him since April, and he had no employment since that time.

Other witnesses were called, and at half-past four, His Lordship intimated to the jury that the counsel for the prosecution intended calling several other witnesses, and that as the speech for the defence, together with his own remarks in the summing up, would probably occupy the Court until late at night, he would adjourn the case till the following morning.

The Court adjourned at a late hour until this morning. The jury were sent to the Byculla Hotel for the night.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

DEATH OF MR. FOLEY, THE SCULPTOR.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. John Henry Foley, R.A., the eminent sculptor, which took place yesterday in his fifty-sixth year. Mr. Foley was born at Dublin in 1818, and at the age of thirteen commenced his professional studies at the Royal Dublin Society, where his talent soon made itself manifest, and where he carried off some of the chief prizes, standing first in the schools for the study of the human form, animals, architecture, and modelling. Three years later—in 1834—the young artist came to London and entered as a pupil of the Royal Academy, where he only worked for a few years before he became a regular exhibitor. His works in 1839—The Death of Abel and Innocence—attracted much attention; but it was his contribution of 1840, Ino and Bacchus, which may be said to have made his fame, and from this period his success was assured. The work itself was purchased by the Earl of Ellesmere. At the competition invited for the important task of executing the statues for the new Palace of Westminster Mr. Foley readily entered the lists exhibiting in addition to his Ino and Bacchus just named, a figure of a youth at a stream, done for the occasion. The result was that the young sculptor was one of the three artists chosen for this honourable duty and it proved but the first of many public commissions which he received. The statues which he was ordered to execute were Hampden in 1847 and Selden in 1853. Mr. Foley in the meantime became an Associate of the Royal Academy, in 1849, and two years later his well-known work, The Mother, was exhibited. In 1854 the Corporation of London requested him to execute Egeria, which now adorns the Mansion House. For the same body he modelled four years afterwards the Caractacus, which is also placed in the Mansion House. Before this work was executed, however, he received a commission from Calcutta for a group, Lord Hardinge and Charger, which he executed in bronze, and on the completion of which in 1866 he received a public request from upwards of a hundred and fifty gentlemen distinguished in the world of literature and art, asking him to provide a copy of the work for the metropolis as an illustration of the perfection of contemporary art. Another noble group—the equestrian statue of Sir James Outram, also for Calcutta—was, as may be remembered, temporarily placed in Waterloo-place, whence it was finally removed at the close of last year. A committee was formed in this case to secure a replica of the work; and Mr. G. F. Teniswood, of Putney, undertook to act as honorary secretary. In 1858, the year in which his Caractacus was produced, Mr. Foley was elected Royal Academician, and gave as his diploma work his Comus. From that date requests for the eminent artist's services came in on all sides, from public and private sources, with such rapidity that he was unable to execute them, and for a time serious illness compelled him to abstain from work altogether. In 1871 he had, however, recovered sufficiently to go down to Hastings, and after a sojourn on the South Coast he was able to return to London and resume work. This, too, was the year to which belongs what is perhaps his noblest contribution to our national monuments, his group representing Asia in the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. The reception of this work was most enthusiastic on all sides, and a well-known art critic wrote of it that "as a whole the composition is fine, approaching to grandeur, while each portion would in itself take rank as a striking example of sculptured art." Mr. Foley was also entrusted by Her Majesty with the execution of the colossal statue of the Prince Consort, also for the Hyde Park Memorial, of which he only completed the model last year. The list of Mr. Foley's portrait statues is a long one, but among the more important may be mentioned Sir Charles Barry, executed for the new Palace at Westminster; Lord Herbert, for the War Office; Lord Elphinstone for Bombay; Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith, for Dublin; Father Mathew, for Cork; Sir Henry Marsh and Sir Dominic Corrigan, for Dublin. His native city has thus secured some worthy memorials. Mr. Foley was a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and in 1862 he was elected a member of the Belgian Academy.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, August 28.

FRENCH TOPICS.

THE tour of Marshal MacMahon is the principal topic of news in France. Since leaving Paris he has visited Le Mans, St. Malo, St. Servan, Rennes, St. Brieuc, Guingamp, Morlaix, Brest, Quimper, L'Orient, and Vannes. He has been *fêted* by the inhabitants of the various places; he has been received with due formalities by the local authorities; he has had conversations with them on subjects affecting their districts; he has visited various institutions; and he has reviewed the troops. Altogether the marshal has worked with wonderful industry to get through the programme of his duties. At St. Malo he made a few observations which have attracted much attention. The President of the Tribunal of Commerce of St. Malo had presented an address in which he said he could only attribute the decline of trade to the want of political institutions and the absence of a definitive Government. He expressed a hope that such a Government would be constituted under the presidency of Marshal MacMahon. The marshal in reply said that it was a mistake to suppose there was no definitive Government. The Assembly had entrusted him with power for seven years, and during that time he would use all legal means to give the country order and security. He cited the cases of England and Germany, where definitive Governments exist but commerce suffers just as in France. At Morlaix Republican manifestations were made. A crowd, which had assembled on the arrival of the marshal, repeatedly shouted, "*Vive la République!*" A young priest advanced and exclaimed, "Marshal, I call upon you, in the name of the clergy of Brittany, to defend Rome and Pius IX. as you defend France!" but the priest's voice was drowned by shouts of "*Vive la République!*" Great disturbance and tumult ensued. At St. Brieuc the mayor read a speech, in which he said:—"For us you represent order and peace. You said at the Malakoff, 'I am here and will remain here.' You are there; remain there." The marshal replied that he would endeavour to ensure the maintenance of order.

Marshal MacMahon left Lorient on August 24, and afterwards arrived at Vannes, where he was well received by the authorities, and the mayor read a speech in which he bade him welcome to the town. A large crowd assembled and cheered the marshal. The town was decorated with flags and salvoes of artillery were fired. The marshal at once proceeded to the cathedral where he was received by the bishop who read a speech declaring that France before long would resume her rank at the head of Christian nations.

Marshal MacMahon afterwards reviewed the garrison, visited the barracks and hospital, and received the official corporations. The president of the Council-General gave expression to the sentiments of confidence entertained towards the marshal by the people. The president of the Tribunal of Commerce made a speech in which he said commercial men required what Marshal MacMahon asked of the Assembly in his message of July 9. An official dinner was subsequently given, and the town was illuminated.

The Marshal subsequently visited the slate quarries at Trelaze, near Angers, where he was cordially received by the quarrymen and peasants.

The manner of the escape of Bazaine continues as much a mystery as ever. A rigid inquiry has been ordered by the French Government, but its discoveries have not yet been disclosed. The ex-marshal confirms the "gymnastic" version. The following is the letter alluded to last week as having been written by him to the French minister of the Interior, exculpating Colonel Villette and others from any complicity in the escape. He writes:—"I alone, in concert with my wife and her nephew, did what had to be done to effect my perilous descent, and I got off with serious bruises and the tearing of my clothes and skin. The governor and his subordinates never relaxed their rigorous surveillance; they constantly performed their functions with a severe regularity, and none of them ought to be held responsible. M. Marchi, whom I can only praise, in spite of his delicate task, remained with me till nearly ten p. m. On quitting him and after taking leave of Colonel Villette, whose departure had for some days been fixed for an early hour on Monday, the 10th, I managed, instead of entering my room, to evade the observation of the warder, who came to shut my door, and was convinced that I had re-entered. I was painfully affected by seeing applied to me the regulation of May 26, 1872 respecting the *maisons centrales*. I saw myself deprived of exercise except walking up and down a narrow space, for eight months exposed the whole day to the burning sun of the south. I excepted to be left under the charge of the military commandant of the fort. If I had not been subjected to a humiliating treatment from which my character ought to have exempted me, and which was worse for me than death, I should have acted as at Versailles and at the Trianon, and should have made no attempt to recover my liberty out of regard for the military uniform which I wore very honourably for nearly half a century. In short, sir, I felt myself entitled to act as I did because the maxim of public law that no sentence is legitimate unless it is passed by the peers of the accused!—a maxim respected even amid the anarchy and violence of the middle ages—has not been respected with regard to me."

The *Observer* suggests that possibly Bazaine's escape was effected by spiritual agency:—"Madame Bazaine is, it is asserted, a powerful medium, and in constant communication with spirits. Nothing then is more likely, than that some friendly and athletic spirit lifted the prisoner bodily from the Fort St. Marguerite, and deposited him without further trouble in the cabin of the steamer waiting to receive him. To some persons this may appear surprising, but it must be remembered that a short time ago a lady of considerable dimensions is alleged to have been conveyed from her own house in London and dropped on to the supper-table of some friends at a distance by the spirits. Moreover, as it is well known, there is nothing the spirits take greater delight in or perform more neatly than the release of prisoners bound by ropes. Confinement of any description is utterly opposed to all their tastes and sympathies, and they will untie the most difficult knots for the purpose of restoring liberty to their *protégés*. Again, they take a positive delight in lifting heavy weights, and Marshal Bazaine, notwithstanding his portliness, is a trifle light as air compared with some of the big tables and other furniture they are in the habit of raising without difficulty. Altogether, this spiritual theory of the escape is, to say the least, not a bit more marvellous than that given by the late captive himself."

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

SIR,—The following letter, which I have received from the late Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of my paper in *Macmillan's Magazine*, will be a valuable contribution to a question which it is desirable to discuss frankly and freely. Like the article in the *Saturday Review* of the 15th inst., it is a temperate condemnation of my proposals:—

"SIR,—I have read your pamphlet with much interest. I had something to do with setting up the Indian Examinations, and I have been an Examiner myself, of which title I am by no means ashamed. What I wish to point out to you is that I fear your very ingenious scheme would deter the best men from competition. You deprive the man who gets most marks of the credit which this gives him, and you subject him to the further possibility of being absolutely rejected for faults the nature of which will not be known. Such a rejection would amount to a positive disgrace. I cannot help thinking that this would deter the best men. I also object to so large a power being vested in persons who, if accused of partiality, have no objective test to appeal to. My political experience leads me to believe that these judges would be sure to be accused, and perhaps would deserve to be accused, of jobbing. The influences which high London society can bring to bear are enormous. I do not doubt the justice of the complaints which are made. When you try men by a purely literary standard for duties which require qualities very different from purely literary merit, it cannot be otherwise. The question is whether a perfectly fair and objective test is not better than a test which must turn upon considerations personal, incapable of being reduced to marks, subjective, minute, disputable. I cannot help thinking that there is some danger of falling into an error which attaches itself to able and energetic men, the error of insisting upon having more out of an institution than it can yield, the idea of retaining all its merits while correcting all its faults. If this be carried too far, it makes more evil than it cures. Here, I fear, the elimination of some unfit persons would be dearly bought by the deterrent incidents of the plan, and the suspicion, perhaps the reality, of corruption. For myself, I never regarded competition as more than a rough substitute for patronage very inferior to the honest judgment of an able man after a fair trial in the very work required, but much better than patronage in any shape or with any safeguards. You are quite at liberty to make any use you please of this letter. My sole desire is to get the best possible service for India.—I remain, Sir, faithfully yours,

"ROBERT LOWE."

The main objections already taken to the general scheme appear to be: (*a*) Probable corruption among the adjudicators; (*b*) the infliction of disgrace or injury on the probationers who are not selected for the India Civil Service; (*c*) the forcing bad bargains on other departments of the service.

(*a*.) The very idea of patronage in its mildest form is so nauseous to some people, that the proposal to give a Board of Adjudicators exclusive control over the selection of probationers will doubtless savour of corruption. But granting, for the sake of argument, a difficulty in finding among the best educated classes a jury of trustworthy men I think the opportunities of exercising patronage would be extremely rare, if not quite impossible, provided a sufficiently large staff be appointed; for whatever chances there would be of bringing personal interest to bear on one, or perhaps two adjudicators, it is difficult to conceive a body of some half-dozen or more comparatively disinterested men caballing for the mere purpose of playing into the hands of a few probationers.

(*b*.) I do not admit the probability of injury or disgrace reaching any candidate under the operation of my scheme. Disappointment there undoubtedly will be among the 80 and odd candidates who are not retained in the College. Under the present arrangement, however, 30 to 35 of these 70 probationers would be absolutely disappointed; under the arrangement proposed, they would be offered consolatory bonuses varying in value from £300 to £420 per annum. It must be remembered that although the examinees at the open competition to be selected as probationers would be named in alphabetical order, after the manner of the Oxford Class Lists, the adjudicators would be in possession of all the particulars connected with this competitive examination; and as it would necessarily be ruled that every advantage be given to the probationers, *according to the places gained by them in the competition*, I take it that only a few of those who would be selected under the existing system would be offered appointments outside the Civil Service proper. Indeed my scheme does not aim at much more than the rejection of the *few* who may be considered by competent judges unfit, for various reasons, for the peculiar duties of government; and the retention of the selected candidates in a College, either in London or at one of our Universities. As the proposal to introduce a social, in addition to the intellectual test, is likely to breed doubts and fears, I take this opportunity of expressing my conviction that if the adjudicators be men of the world they would be able to exercise their delicate office in a manner which would meet the approval of all persons sincerely interested in India. For it is obvious that by "social fitness" is here meant something beyond the attributes which usually accompany gentle birth. It no more follows that a man of good birth ought to have marks for his relations, than that a mere book-plodder is specially adapted to be a leader of men. Similarly it may be alleged that some clever men of humble birth possess higher claims to be selected as the future rulers of India, than a few better-bred candidates who happen to have passed a competitive examination. The question is simply one of expediency, to be determined by the collective opinions of arbitrators, whose antecedents would justify their being chosen to discharge such an office. Indeed, the question resolves itself to this,—whether it is politically expedient and patriotic to consider the possible grievances of one or two competitors, in preference to securing the best material for the India Civil Service? Certainly under the present system of a simple intellectual test there are always to be found candidates who, whether rightly or wrongly, consider they have been unfairly treated.

(*c*.) With regard to the proposal for distributing the remaining rewards, it would seem to some that I am wishing to enrich the material of the India Civil Service at the expense of other Departments. This is not the case. In the first place, I contend that among the 70 probationers, there would be no failure *intellectually*, and it would by no means follow that because some of them, for want of a sufficient number of vacancies, had not been elected to the Indian Service, they would necessarily be below the average of attainments and special qualification usually guaranteed to the heads of those other State Services. Far from being bad bargains, I venture to say the balance of gain would be on the side of these Services. In the second place, there remains the grave question as to what the candidates themselves would think of these proferred bonuses. As a matter of fact, I would ask what steps have been actually taken by some of the foremost of the rejected candidates at the open competition for the India Civil Service? I can point to two or three dozen cases in which such rejected candidates have elected to secure by further competition, situations in these very departments, and as most of them have gained the highest places in their respective competitions by virtue of the previous reading for the earlier examination, I conclude the heads of departments neither think amiss of them, nor view them in the light of intruders. And provided only specially fit men be sent to them, why should they alter their opinion under my proposed system? If a return were made of candidates formerly rejected at the India Civil Service competition, and now occupying junior and senior posts in the Indian Engineering Department, the Indian Forest Department, the Ceylon Civil Service, &c., the public would have less reason to doubt the justice and feasibility of this part of the scheme.—I am, Sir, &c.,

W. BAPTISTE SCOONES.

Garrick Chamber, Garrick Street, August 17.

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24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.
LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS......1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA......1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA......1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond" and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

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YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £380.
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43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
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&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 8 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.
Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

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EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

WINES.

TREACHER [illegible]

CASH [illegible]

Fine Sherry......
Very superior [illegible]
Choice Old Sherry [illegible]
Good Port, recent [illegible]
Fine Port......
Superior Old Port [illegible]
Fine Old Madeira [illegible]
Fine Pale Marsala [illegible]
Fine Moselle......
Superior Sparkling [illegible]
Fine Hock......
Very Superior Hock [illegible]
Superior Sparkling Hock [illegible]
[illegible] Champagne [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Brandy [illegible]
[illegible] Brandy [illegible]
[illegible]
London Gin......
Scotch and Irish Whisky [illegible]
Finest Old Holland [illegible]

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

BOMBAY, [illegible], AND [illegible].

FOR SALE, JUST ARRIVED [illegible] Steamer FLORA, from Trieste [illegible]
VIENNA BEER, in [illegible]
HUNGARIAN WI[illegible] WHITE.
[illegible] 18, [illegible]
[illegible] Godown [illegible]
[illegible] A. C. [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] the Godown of the Under[illegible]
[illegible]
Sachse [illegible] & Co. [illegible] at Rs. [illegible] quarts
Ditto [illegible]
Feuerheerd & [illegible] CHAMPAGNE, [illegible]
Ditto [illegible] CHAMPAGNE, [illegible] per dozen pints.
[illegible] & Co.
[illegible] 1874.

WINES [illegible] at the Godowns of [illegible]

SHERRY [illegible] dozen.
R. R. [illegible] & Co.'s Red Seal......
Do. [illegible]
J. Sandeman & Son's [illegible]
Carbon[illegible]'s Black Seal......
M. [illegible] & Son's [illegible] Pale Dry......
POT CARBONELL [illegible]
CHAMPAGNE—[illegible]
Do. [illegible] Qts.
Do. Magnums
Arthur [illegible] Browning's [illegible] Qts.
J. [illegible] & Son's [illegible]
CLARET—R. R. [illegible] St. Estèphe [illegible]
Do. [illegible]

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—
SHERRY, ... per dozen.
Ditto ....

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

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TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS [illegible] UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s [illegible] Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained
IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. [illegible]
Messrs. [illegible]
AND OTHER [illegible].

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

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PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED—[illegible] STERLING.

The "Royal" has [illegible] Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

[illegible]

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of life.		For a limited number of years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 [illegible]	30 [illegible]	21 [illegible]	21 0
25	41 [illegible]	32 13	21 2	24 10
30	44 12	35 15	25 1	27 5
35	48 9	39 6	26 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves [illegible] Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

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RETIRING PENSIONS.

Policies are issued by which [illegible] same time a surviving [illegible] mature death.

ASSURANCE BY [illegible]

Under this system [illegible] term of life, the annual [illegible] number of years.

FREE [illegible]

Assurances by this system [illegible] non-payment of Premium.

No extra charge for [illegible]

Reduction to European [illegible]

Premiums may be paid [illegible] monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives [illegible]

For detailed Prospectus, &c. [illegible]

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way [illegible]

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, and, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN
WOODEN SHIPS, | OUTSIDE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS, | SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS | DAMP OR WET WALLS
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AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS,

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